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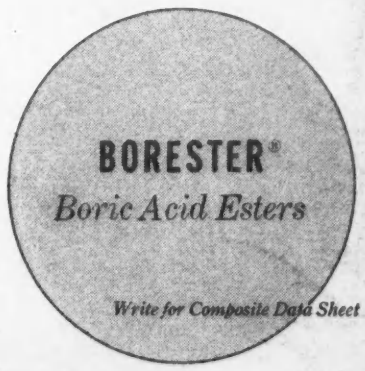

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UNION CARBIDE CHEMICALS COMPANY

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Heat-Stable Plastics Due?

American Potash & Chemical Corporation has a big ambition: heat-stable plastics. To bring that about it has taken the first step: the development of a new type of molecule.

Joseph C. Schumacher, research vice-president for the Los Angeles company, has just announced the discovery, terming it "a significant advance" in the search for plastics capable of enduring operating temperatures far higher than the limits imposed by the best materials available today.

Most plastics now are stable only to approximately 300 degrees Fahrenheit. The current project, it is hoped, will develop plastics that can withstand temperatures up to 400 degrees Centigrade or, roughly, 750 degrees Fahrenheit.

The new compounds are based on boron and phosphorous and are known chemically as phosphinoborines. Most existing plastics are composed of carbon compounds, while a few are based on silicon-and-oxygen combinations.

Technically, the newly-synthesized molecule is a "linear chain of repeating, tetracoordinate phosphinoborine units" with a high molecular weight of about 12,500.

At present the scientists have developed two basic types of phosphinoborine materials. One is a translucent, milky white compound that is heat-resistant but is brittle. The other has an appearance much like existing plastics but does not possess heat stable characteristics.

Further research is necessary to combine the desirable properties—plasticity and heat-stability—into a commercially-suitable product.

Mr. Schumacher stressed that additional research is necessary before a satisfactory material that is both plastic and heat-stable can be obtained.

FDA Puts Some Good Sharp Teeth Into Coaltar Color Enforcement Law

The Food and Drug Administration is putting teeth—and some good sharp ones at that—into its enforcement program for the certified coaltar color law. These will leave their mark until the proposed general bill for controlling colors can be acted upon. Under the new plan, any colors which show up in FDA's investigations as being potentially dangerous and not in compliance with the law are to be decertified as well as delisted.

3M CHEMICAL DIVISION MANAGER: J. W. Selden, made general manager of the chemical division of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Selden succeeds Dr. B. J. Oakes, 3M vice-president who is retiring after thirty-one years of service with the company.

One big effect is that consumers will no longer be allowed to use up their inventories of a color that has been removed from the approved list.

The new enforcement policy was disclosed last week in an action by the agency proposing to remove seventeen coaltar colors from the agency's certification list for unrestricted use in drugs and cosmetics.

Colors Chiefly Used in Lipstick

The colors involved are the reds, yellows and oranges that have found their market principally in lipstick manufacture.

[Immediately upon hearing of the new policy, Stephen L. Mayham, executive vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association, said TGA would ask a public hearing on FDA's delisting of the seventeen lipstick colors. He indicated that the association would be able to offer evidence at that time showing that no possible injury could result from the continued use of lipsticks.]

The few delisting orders that have been issued in the past several years by FDA (FD&C Red 32, Orange 1 and 2, and Yellows 1,2,3 and 4) have covered only the first step in decertification.

They have simply provided for discontinuance of certification of any more batches of the particular color for unrestricted use. Colors in the hands of consumers were not affected. They could continue to be used, since they carried a certificate of approval, until the supply was exhausted.

Deputy Commissioner John L. Harvey of FDA explained that what the agency

—Continued on page 57

Dialdehyde Starch Abbott's Latest Bet

Dialdehyde starch is the latest starter at Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. This organic chemical has possible widespread applications in industry, Abbott feels, and has just put it into commercial production.

Limited quantities are now available for testing purposes, Floyd K. Thayer, vice-president in charge of chemical marketing, said in revealing Abbotts' plans for the new compound.

"Lost cost dialdehyde starch may have far-reaching effects in many industries,"

—Continued on page 49

Thiokol Talking Merger

Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Bristol, Pa., and Marquardt Air Craft Corporation, Van Nuys, Calif., are dickering for a merger. J. W. Crosby, Thiokol's president, and Roy Marquardt, head of California company, jointly announced last week that discussions were as yet preliminary. In fact, they say, they have not as yet reached a point of establishing terms of clearance with the military establishments or other regulatory agencies.

Chemical, Food, Drug Lawyers Ruminate on Color Control Bill And Are Slow to Give Opinion

Chemical, food, drug and cosmetic lawyers, never quick to jump to conclusions where new legislation is concerned, are running true to form on the Food and Drug Administration's proposed color control bill. A legalistic, seventeen-page mimeographed document, the agency's draft reached industry desks early last week. Comments, however, were slow in forthcoming. What immediate reaction there was to the measure could be summed up this way: "Of course, from industry's viewpoint, there are several major objections to the bill, but there's nothing in it that can't be worked out."

Chemical producers, it would appear from initial indications, will not present an industry-wide front on color control, as was the case with food additives. It's likely that any representations to FDA will be made by individual companies or groups of companies having a specialized interest in colors.

Pharmaceutical Industry's View

The pharmaceutical industry thinks that the FDA's proposal has a number of imperfections, but feels that there's nothing in it that isn't correctible by negotiation.

While drug industry leaders were loathe at this stage to single out any provisions in the measure for criticism, the fact that the bill contains no "grandfather's clause" was the occasion for considerable eyebrow-lifting.

The cosmetics industry was not so close-mouthed, however. Stephen L. Mayham, executive vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association, said that the FDA's color bill is "highly imperfect" in its present form.

While he conceded that there is much good in the agency's measure, Mr. Mayham contended that it will need to be "changed radically" before it can become acceptable to the toilet goods industry.

He isn't happy with the bill's definition of the term "color additive." If carried to the extreme, says the TGA official, this definition means that all cosmetics on the market would have to be certified by FDA.

This view may come as a bit of a surprise to FDA officials who are confident that their bill will be generally acceptable. They point out that the agency has gone a long way in meeting the viewpoints of the various industries concerned with the

—Continued on page 45

PETRO-TEX PRESIDENT: Sydney T. Ellis, formerly executive vice-president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, who has been elected president of Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation, Houston, Tex. Petro-Tex is jointly owned by Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation and Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

Polyethylene Target: The Summer of 1960

Spencer Chemical Company has zeroed in on the summer of 1960 for completion of the expansion program under way at its Orange, Tex., polyethylene facility.

The expansion—the second major one since the Orange unit opened in 1955—is described by the Kansas City, Mo., firm as "substantial."

Though the firm is withholding cost estimates, it reports that "the capital investment per unit of capacity will be much less than required by a new plant."

The new polyethylene units will be of the same high-pressure process initially installed by Spencer to produce low and medium density products.

According to Spencer, the firm is hard at work developing end-uses for polyethylene. The firm already has two bullseyes to its credit in this field: introduction of medium density polyethylenes used now for wrapping bread and other major applications, and the development of a heavy wall polyethylene bag used as a shipping container.

Allied Chemical Purchases Goodrich's Harmon Colors

Allied Chemical Corporation has purchased Harmon Colors of Haledon, N. J., from B. F. Goodrich Company.

In a week-end announcement, the New York firm said the purchase marks its entrance into the field of organic pigments. Harmon, a leader in specialty organic pigments for forty years, has been part of Goodrich's chemical division.

The purchased company produces organic pigments for automotive finishes, paints, textiles, rubber and plastics, printing inks and flourine.

Harmon will operate as a unit under Allied Chemical's National Aniline Division. Its pigments will be marketed by the existing Harmon sales organization under the Harmon trade name.

Flavoring Exemptions Due for Announcement

A list of natural flavorings and seasonings which are to be granted exemptions from the tolerance requirements of the new food additives law is scheduled to be issued this week by the Food and Drug Administration. The list will contain about 150 products.

A more extensive list of the synthetic flavorings and seasonings, which industry drew up at the request of the agency several months ago for possible exemption under the law, is still being considered. There was no information as to when this list might be forthcoming.

Metals Can Move Over; duPont Has a New Resin

Steel, brass, aluminum and zinc—all tough and traditional engineering materials—had better start moving over.

One of the large chemical companies has developed a new substance that is going to start crowding its way into the field of die-cast metals by midyear. The product is "Delrin" acetal resin and the maker is E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., which is proudly proclaiming it as a tough, rigid thermoplastic which right now looks big enough to claim more than 75 percent of its potential application as a replacement for metals.

The Wilmington, Del., company says the incentive for the whole thing was improved product design at less cost.

Field tests indicate that "Delrin" will find unusually wide markets. Among uses tested are automobile instrument clusters, carburetor parts, gears, bearings and bushings, door handles and window cranks, moving parts in clocks, cameras, home appliances, firearms, business machines, components of industrial equipment, pipe, shower heads, faucet bodies, and other plumbing fixtures, and consumer products ranging from fishing reels and clothespins to zipper, combs, and aerosol bottles.

"Delrin" is said to be the result of exactly 100 years of world-wide effort in the field of formaldehyde chemistry. In the last decade alone, duPont's contribution amounted to over 300 man-years of labora-

—Continued on page 33

Chlortetracycline Is 'Approved' For Fish Use in Key Decision

A vast new market for the antibiotic, chlortetracycline, has been opened up by the Food and Drug Administration. The agency last week approved the application of American Cyanamid Company, New York, for use of the drug as an aid in keeping fresh-caught fish in sound condition. In so doing, FDA has handed down a key decision by providing the first example of how the line is to be drawn administratively between the pesticide control law and the food additives control law in regulating the residues in additives of food products.

Cyanamid had asked approval of a tolerance for residues of chlortetracycline for fish and certain shell fish in an uncooked state several months ago under the provisions of the Miller pesticide law. FDA, however, approved the tolerances only for those listed products which are in "an unprocessed state" as being within the scope of the Miller law.

New Petitions Needed

Tolerances for the processed products will have to be sought by the company in a new petition filed in accordance with the provisions of the new food additives law. And in this connection, it was also of interest as to how FDA separated the raw product between processed and unprocessed products.

The FDA order allows commercial fishermen to use the drug on fresh caught whole, headed, and gutted fish, shucked scallops, and unpeeled shrimp. It does not allow the use of the antibiotic on processed sea food products, including fish cuts, steaks, filets, peeled shrimp, and shucked oysters.

In saying, for example, that a shucked scallop is an unprocessed product while a shucked oyster is a processed product, the agency was reported to be following the practices of the fishing industry. The line of demarcation appears to be in the conditions in which the seafood products are received by processors from the fishermen.

Chlortetracycline has been used on uncooked poultry since 1955 and extensive data on its safety are available. FDA said

—*Continued on page 49*

Diamond Plastics Unit Expanding Laboratory

The plastics division of Diamond Alkali Company is expanding its technical service and applications laboratory in the research center at Painesville, Ohio.

The project, already in progress, will cost an estimated $450,000 and will provide another 5,000 feet of laboratory space. The addition is scheduled for completion by midsummer of 1959.

Gas Plant on Stream For Unit of Chemetron

A $1,750,000 plant producing more than thirty-five tons of liquid oxygen, nitrogen and argon each day has been placed on stream in Los Angeles by National Cylinder Gas Division of Chemetron Corporation.

The new unit can later be expanded to meet rapidly increasing requirements of west coast industries for high-purity gases, according to J. L. Adank, president of the Chicago-headquartered division.

Liquid nitrogen is one of the west's greatest immediate needs, Mr. Adank said, because it is used in great quantities in missile development and testing programs. Oxygen, nitrogen and argon will be distributed to aircraft, electronics, petroleum, metals and power companies in the western states, he added.

Located adjacent to NCG facilities now producing oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen and acetylene in gaseous form, the new plant is dominated by a 56-foot-high fractionating column.

The facilities superintendent, E. G.

—*Continued on page 35*

Monsanto Picks Singmaster For Planning Group Post

James A. Singmaster of New York has been appointed a member of Monsanto Chemical Company's corporate planning group. Mr. Singmaster, who will join the planning group in St. Louis, Mo. on June 1, currently is eastern regional sales manager for Monstanto's chemical division.

The planning group assists the company's executive committee in the appraisal of appropriation forecasts, in coordination and consolidation of long-range plans, and in strengthening and improving mechanisms and technics of control.

Great Lakes Chemical Drills New Brine Wells

The second in a series of new brine wells being drilled by Great Lakes Chemical Corporation at Filer City, Mich. has just been completed.

The wells are part of an overall expansion program to keep production ahead of growing consumption of bromine and brominated chemicals. Plant capacities are being increased and new plants constructed starting with methyl bromide facilities which came on stream late in 1957.

New tankcars and trucks are being added to the Great Lakes fleet, and facilities for handling bulk shipments of bromine are being expanded.

The new Great Lakes research center, which was started last year at Lafayette, Ind., will soon be completed. Great Lakes Chemical Corporation is a division of Great Lakes Oil & Chemical Company.

The Week's Price Changes

Clove Bud Oil, Mercury, Patchouli Oil, Petrolatum Advanced. Cocoa Butter, Nutmeg Oil, Soybean Meal Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Clove leaf oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 50).
Clove bud oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 50).
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Copra, $10 per ton (p. 53).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 53).
Mercury, $4 per flk. (p. 32).
Ocotea Cymbarum oil, 2c. per lb. (p. 50).
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Olive oil, 5c. per gal. (p. 53).
Patchouli oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 50).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Petrolatum, yellow, USP, ¾c. per lb. (p. 41).
White, USP, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Nutmeg oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 50).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 53).
Tin, 1c. per lb. (p. 32).
Salts, ½c. to 3/5c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100—1949 average)

April 17, 1959	April 10, 1959	April 18, 1958
111.01	111.52	110.09

Antifreeze Sales Did Okay in '58

Antifreeze makers did a pretty fair job of swimming against the recessional currents last year. A report by twelve of them—members of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association—say sales for 1958 amounted to some 110,216,357 gallons, a good advance over the 106,874,822 gallons of antifreeze sold during the far more stable 1957. According to CSMA, the twelve firms reporting account for over 95 percent of antifreeze production. Most industrial sales reports being released at present reflect a reverse ratio in the sales relations of 1957 and 1958.

Of last year's sales, CSMA says, 94,649,358 gallons or 85 percent were of the permanent, or primary ethylene glycol type products, while the remaining 15,566,999 gallons, or 14.1 percent, were of the primary methanol type.

According to the association, its survey —the fourth annual one made—once again indicates a "definite consumer perference for sealed package of antifreeze products, as opposed to purchases in bulk containers.

In the case of ethylene glycol type, 11,870,715 gallons were purchased in quart cans, it was noted, while 55,395,663 gallons was bought in gallon containers and 3,168,130 gallons in drums.

For packaged methanol type, 2,359,003 gallons were bought in quart cans, 5,104,240 gallons in gallon cans and 3,084,772 gallons in drums.

The twelve firms included in the CSMA survey are: Allied Chemical

—*Continued on page 62*

WITCO VICE-PRESIDENT: William H. Thorbecke, elected vice-president in charge of its international division by Witco Chemical Company, New York.

PVA Emulsion Output Doubled by Morningstar

Morningstar-Paisley, Inc., has doubled its production of polyvinyl acetate emulsions. In the first place, the company has started up production at its new PVA emulsions plant in Clifton, N. J. Secondly, it has increased output of these emulsions by 50 percent in Chicago.

In addition to the production of PVA emulsions, Morningstar's Clifton plant also includes a unit for manufacturing liquid vinyl chloride and natural and synthetic latex compounds. This facility went on stream late last year.

Caustic Soda Terminal Is Opened in St. Louis

The first terminal facilities in the St. Louis, Mo., area for storage and distribution of 50 percent caustic soda has just been placed in operation by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

The facilities are located at the Associated Sales & Supply Company's public terminal at 1 Convent street. Shipments are made from the terminal in both tankcar and tank truck.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

AHI Elects Railsback President..... 7
Chemical Bureau Alumni Set Plans..... 7
Chemical Makers Hear Atom Talk..... 7
Feed Additives Men Told of New Law.. 5
Medicinals Under Brand Names Approved 7
Polyethylene, Synthetic Resins Look Big 5
SOCMA Hears Warning..... 7
SPI Adds Division..... 7

Government News

Chemical Lawyers Ruminate on Color Bill 3
Chlortetracycline Approved for Fish Use. 4
FDA Okay Given to Orange Color..... 5
FDA Sharpens Enforcement Program.... 3
Flavoring Exemptions Due..... 3
Stauffer Pesticide Okayed..... 33
TVA Wants to Help Industry..... 7

Industry News

Abbey Reports Success with Chloride.... 40
Antifreeze Sales Did Okay in '58..... 4
Arizona Chemical Completes Facility.... 45
Asarco's Alton Smelter to Close..... 40
Cactus Going Into Drugs..... 7
Caustic Soda Terminal Opened..... 4
Dialdehyde Starch Abbott's Latest Bet.. 3
Diamond Plastics Unit Expanding Lab.... 4
Dixon Starts Building Terminal..... 5
E. I. du Pont's 'Elvanol' Gets Clearance.. 44
Gas Plant on Stream for Chemetron Unit. 4
Great Lakes Drills Brine Wells..... 4
Heat-Stable Plastics Seen Nearer..... 3
House Paint Boom Seen..... 5
Lysine Capacity Upped by Merck Unit.. 5
Metals to Make Room for du Pont Resin. 3
Polio, Flue Vaccine Additives Reported. 7
Polyethylene Expansion Set for '60..... 3
PVA Emulsions Output Doubled..... 4
Stauffer Expansion Plan Snags..... 5
Sulfuric Acid Plant Rising in Minnesota.. 5
Thiokol Talking Merger..... 3
Valeric, Pentanoic Acids Go Commercial 5

International News

Fluorspar Import Controls Discussed..... 5
General Aniline Case Still Hanging..... 5

Personnel News

Borden Names Walter J. Roider..... 40
Dixon Chemical Names Buckalew..... 5
Gen'l Aniline Names Dr. Stevens..... 5
GE Silicone Dept. Names Daily..... 7
M & T Names Gerry P. Mack..... 57
3M Names J. W. Selden..... 3
Monsanto Appoints Singmaster..... 4
Petro-Tex Elects S. T. Ellis President.... 3
Witco Chemical Elects Thorbecke..... 4

Market Reports

Acids 32
Agricultural Chemicals 36
Aliphatic Organics 38
Aromatic Chemicals 51
Botanical Drugs, Gums 48
Chelating Agents 37
Chemical Specialties 37
Coal Chemicals 42
Coatings Materials 55
Drugs 47
Emulsions & Latexes 37
Essential Oils 50
Fats & Greases 54
Fatty Acid Derivatives 44
Feed Supplements 44
Fertilizer Materials 36
Fine Chemicals 47
Heavy Chemicals 32
Industrial Organic Chemicals 38
Metals, Nonferrous 32
Naval Stores 56
Oil Cake and Meal 54
Oils 52
Paint Materials 55
Pesticides 36
Petrochemicals 38
Petroleum Derivatives 41
Protective Coatings Materials 55
Spices 51
Trade Name Chemicals 37
Waxes 54

General Features

Advertising Index 63
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bids Wanted 57
Classified Advertisements 62
Coal Chemical Output 42
Crude Oil Stocks 41
Current Market Quotations 9
Editorials 30
Imports 62
Jobs & People 35
Obituaries 51
OPD Price Index 4
Washington Talks It Over..... 30

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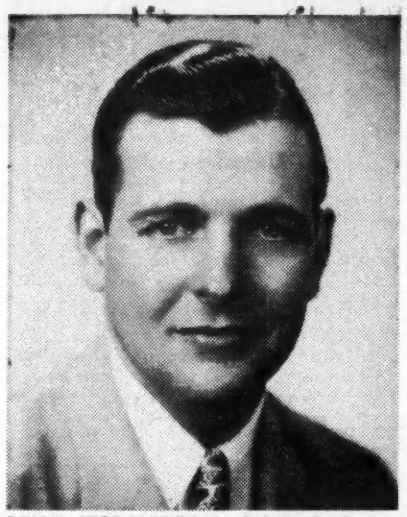


DIXON VICE-PRESIDENT: Robert D. Buckalew, appointed vice-president and assistant to the president of Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J.

House Paint Boom Seen for Five Years

A sharp increase in the sales of exterior paints during the next five years —from an unsteady 100 million gallons to a firm 125 million gallons a year— is a prediction that comes from William T. Watt, sales manager of surface coating resins for Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division in Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Watt bases his optimistic forecast primarily on the introduction this year of new and durable latex paint for exterior use on primed or previously painted wood, which will be made by several large paint producers.

He also estimates that in five years latex exterior all-purpose paints will account for about 40 percent of total exterior paint sales or about 50 million gallons.

"While exterior paint sales remained relatively constant, the volume of interior paints increased about 33 percent during the past ten years. This was due almost entirely to the 'do-it-yourself' appeal of latex interior paints developed by the paint industry. Buyer reaction to the easy-to-use, quick drying latex exterior paints promises a similar upsurge as home owners repaint more often," according to Mr. Watt.

Lysine Capacity Boosted By Merck's New Facility

A process for production of lysine that will provide increased availability of the amino acid for pharmaceutical use has been brought on stream by Merck & Co., at its Elkton, Va., plant.

The unit, which replaces Merck's extraction method of production, is based on a one-stage fermentation process licensed from Kyowa Industry Company of Japan.

Production technics developed previously by US manufacturers have included synthetic methods and two-stage fermentation, as well as extraction from natural sources.

Although nutrition authorities have been long aware of the nutritional value of lysine, the market has traditionally been limited because of the economics of production.

In the mid-1950's l-lysine monohydrochloride became available at $12 per pound, marking the beginning of real market development.

Since then, its use has grown steadily to its present level, estimated at greater than 100,000 pounds a year. The price has come down from $12 in 1955 to $8 in 1958, and Merck's new process enabled the company to reduce the price another 25 percent, to $6 late last month.

Feed Additives Producers Get The Word Straight From FDA On Tough New Federal Law

Animal feed additive makers, back in the office this morning after attending last week's Animal Health Institute convention in Washington, D. C., should no longer be in doubt about just how rigid the new federal food additives laws are. Word on the tough new legislation was given to the manufacturers by Dr. Bert J. Vos, acting director of the division of pharmacology in the bureau and physical sciences of the Food and Drug Administration.

Not pulling any punches, Dr. Vos told his audience of the "exacting demand" which the law places on food analysts concerned with the problem of tissue residue of veterinary drugs.

What the Law Requires

Procedures, Dr. Vos said, include biological assay, spectrophotometry, polarography and tracing with radioactive isotopes. In addition, the FDA official warned, the law requires that the proponent of an additive must supply a description of practical methods for determining the quantity of such additive in or on food, and any substances formed in or on food because of its use.

Further, he added, when drugs are given to animals in combination, it is necessary "to show that neither component alters the tissue residue pattern of the other."

The government is aware of the monumental amount of study the producer has to put into the material he wants to market and intends to do something about it. No change in the law is under consideration. What the government is thinking of is a shift in scientific approach.

As Dr. Vos put it, "because of the many medicated feeds already on the market, each newcomer is faced with a sizable task. Attempts to reduce the problem through metabolic studies are under consideration and appear to offer promise."

For the most part, the three-day AHI meeting dealt with intra-association developments and the delivery of a series of technical papers. Two matters of note rose out of the proceedings. One was the awarding of the institute's third annual distinguished service award to Dr. Hadleigh Marsh, veterinary pathologist with Montana State College. According to AHI, Dr. Marsh was selected for "his out-

—Continued on page 33

Stauffer Expansion Plan Snagged at Niagara Falls

Stauffer Chemical Company has run into a snag in its plan to expand operations at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

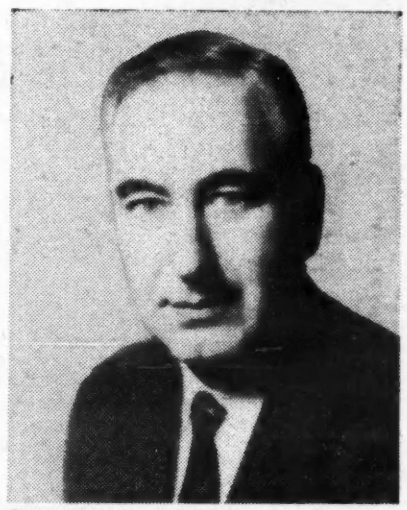
According to the New York-based firm, an inability to reach agreement on power contracts has delayed beginning of the expansion for the present. No prediction was made as to just how long the delay will be.

However, Stauffer will proceed with its previously announced $1 million program to convert its Niagara Falls facility from 25-cycle per second power to 60-cycle per second. The expansion had been slated to cost about $1 million.

Valeric, Pentanoic Acids Go Commercial at Carbide

Three organic acids, valeric, iso-pentanoic, and 2-methylpentanoic, are being introduced by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, division of Union Carbide Corporation.

All the acids are clear, water-white liquids that undergo the usual reactions of organic acids to form salts, esters, amines, amides and halides. Each, however, because of its structure of molecular weight, has different properties and potential fields of application.



DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR: Dr. Chapin E. Stevens, appointed director of commercial development for the dyestuff and chemical division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

Sulfuric Acid Plant Rising in Minnesota

A 240-ton-per-day sulfuric acid contact plant is under construction at Pine Bend, Minn., (twelve miles south of St. Paul) for North Star Chemicals, Inc. The plant will be completed during the last quarter of 1959 and reportedly will be the only sulfuric acid facility in operation in Minnesota.

Production from the new plant will serve the established and growing markets in the chemical, battery, petroleum, fertilizer and other industries located in Minnesota and neighboring states, according to an announcement from the company.

Titlestad Corporation, New York, is engineering and supplying the plant and will supervise initial operations. Quamco, Inc., is doing the site development and field construction work.

General Aniline Situation Is Still Unknown Quantity

General Aniline & Film Corporation is coming to be a past master at "brinkmanship."

The source of legal and financial conflict ever since it was confiscated by the US as alien property early in World War II, the chemical firm lost two more opportunities last week to see itself cut away from its government ties.

First, early in the week, management of the chemical firm voted down a proposal that minority stockholders petition the Justice department to hasten out of court settlement.

At the same time, the government informed the firm that proposals for settlement received to-date were not "sufficiently concrete or satisfactory" for submission to the Attorney General.

Fluorspar Users Winning? Hearing Holds the Answer

Have the chemical industry consumers of fluorspar been able to halt the legislative march to place controls on imports of the material? That question will be answered after the senate interior committee concludes its closed session hearings on the Allott bill. Initial meetings of the committee may come any time this week.

The industry has already fired its blasts at the bill that proposes to limit foreign fluorspar imports to 50 percent of annual consumption under a system of import controls patterned after the sugar law.

Support of Administration

The consumers have the added support of vigorous opposition from the administration against passage of the bill. Representatives of the Departments of Commerce, State and Interior have already argued that the bill is contrary to established national policy of keeping foreign trade free, that it will hurt such friendly countries as Mexico, Italy and West Germany, and that it will put the government back in the business of controlling prices.

Charles W. Mitchell, representing the Fluorspar Consumers Committee, last week told the committee that establishment of domestic quotas for the material would be a windfall for one domestic company and would be contrary to the national security interest.

Mr. Mitchell is vice-president of Nyotex Division of Stauffer Chemical Company. Other members of the committee are E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; Aluminum Company of America, Harshaw Chemical Company, Dow Chemical Company, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Union Carbide Corporation and Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Mr. Mitchell listed five specific reasons for opposition to the bill:

1. This legislation interferes with and restricts sources of supply on which the domestic industry must depend.
2. The bill would constitute an unjustified windfall for one domestic company.
3. The bill is contrary to national security interests.
4. The enactment of S 1285 would increase the costs of production of many products without any corresponding benefit to the rest of the economy.
5. It would antagonize friendly countries, interfere with legitimate foreign trade and would establish a dangerous precedent which could wreck the reciprocal trade program.

FDA Temporary Okay Is Given to Orange Color

Citrus Red No. 2 was given temporary listing for coloring mature oranges by the Food and Drug Administration last week as a replacement for FD&C Red No. 32 which the agency considers to be too hazardous.

The formal notice of the FDA was in compliance with legislation enacted last month by the congress authorizing the coloring of oranges with Citrus Red No. 2 pending passage of general legislation controlling the use of color additives.

The order of the FDA limits the use of this color to oranges and only those oranges which are not intended or used for processing and which meet the minimum maturity standards established by state laws. A tolerance of two parts per million was fixed as the maximum amount that can be left on the orange.

Dixon Starts Building Of Sulfuric Terminal

Construction of a new bulk sulfuric acid terminal has been started at Fall River, Mass., by Dixon Chemical & Research Inc., Bloomfield, N. J.

The new facility will speed delivery of all grades of sulfuric acid to the New England area and has a deep water dock which will give easy access for marine transportation. Dixon's new barge, now being built, has a capacity of approximately 300,000 gallons of sulfuric.

Polyethylene, Synthetic Resins Look Big This Year

It looks like big years ahead for polyethylene and synthetic resin adhesives, if you will take the word from the marketing heads of two of the country's big producers.

The men are T. W. Sharp, director of product marketing for Union Carbide Plastics Company, New York-based division of Union Carbide Corporation, and W. H. Bromley, director of marketing for Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass. They presented their cheering news to the National Packaging Exposition of the American Management Association in Chicago last week.

Here are some of the predictions Mr. Sharp made:

- "Use of polyethylene as film and coatings in flexible packaging will exceed 400 million pounds in 1963—double the amount consumed in 1958.
- "The greatest single area for development is the overwrapping field. The first major market will be baked goods, where polyethylene has already proved suitable in both bags and overwrapping. As much as 60 million pounds of polyethylene films could be used annually by 1963 to package bread and other bakery products as against less than 3 million used for this purpose in 1958.
- "Frozen fruits and vegetables is another large potential growth area. Loose-frozen, polyethylene-packed peas, lima beans, carrots, etc. offer the housewife a practical escape from the 'ten-ounce family' imposed by present packaging. Substantially lower costs await the frozen

—Continued on page 46

Bacteria and fungi can't pass this protector!

Tris Nitro—Tris(hydroxymethyl)nitromethane—stops fungi and bacteria *dead!* Ideal in cutting oils, oil well flooding, pipe lines and drilling muds—checks unwanted microbiological growth in aqueous systems. Prevents deterioration of non-protein sizing and adhesive solutions during storage. Just 0.1% Tris Nitro safeguarded cutting oil system free of bacterial contamination for over 60 days during recent test—longer than any other compound tested!

The success of Tris Nitro is due to the slow release of bactericidal and fungicidal decomposition products, including formaldehyde. Tris Nitro offers sustained protection for extended periods with no indication of development of resistance. Recent experiments show that formaldehyde is also released at high humidities and high ambient temperatures in the presence of a trace of alkaline material. Tris Nitro is a powerful inhibitor of microorganisms, and in dry form should be evaluated to protect packaged goods from mold attack during shipment and storage.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Formula	$(CH_2OH)_3\ CNO_2$
Molecular Weight	151.12
Melting Point, °C	165-170d
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution	5.6
Solubility in Water g/100 ml at 20°C	220

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Cactus Going Into Drugs

The tough prickly cactus of the US southwest and Mexico is swearing off intoxicants and going into pharmaceutical research. Best known for years as a source of inexpensive Mexican whiskey and beer, the cactus has been brought around by researchers as a source of some new and highly potent drugs.

Scientists in the laboratories of Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex., say that two forms of the desert plant—yucca and agave—are the potential for a whole new industry.

According to the laboratory men, numerous steroidal sapogenins, which are convertible to arthritis-controlling cortisone, have been discovered in cactus.

These steroidal sapogenins are currently being screened as cancer therapeutics and studies indicate that extracts of yucca roots inhibited tumor growth in the aminopterin range without affecting embryo growth. Such extracts would undoubtedly contain sapogenins, it was added.

A spokesman for the institute noted that the mescaline alkaloids have achieved substantial recognition both in the US and Europe for the treatment of mental disorders. Synthesis of the alkaloids has already been achieved and the use of the natural sources of the materials still offers promise in many areas.

It was further pointed out that mescaline intoxication does not result in "madness" or loss of control so typical of marijuana and other alkaloids such as cocaine or morphine. Also, the mescaline alkaloids are not considered habit-forming.

Medicinals Under Brand Names? That's the Only Way, Says Klumpp

Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop Laboratories, is leaving no question where he stands on the marketing of medicinal products under brand names. He says such a procedure is just as important to the free enterprise scheme of things as trademarked soaps and dentifrices. New medicines, developed at considerable expense by drug companies, are given distinctive trade names so that they will be recognized and prescribed, is the way Dr. Klumpp puts it.

If a new drug is an effective therapeutic agent, it will likely be prescribed by physicians, the head of the New York drug company adds.

Talks to Pharmacy College

In an address at the College of Pharmacy of St. John's University, Brooklyn, N.Y., last fortnight, Dr. Klumpp added: "Hopefully, the manufacturer who may have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars, and sometimes millions, in research and development, gradually gets his investment back and later, with luck, begins to make a profit—part of which goes back into research.

"But many drugs, even good ones, fail to make a profit—thereby requiring the successful ones to pay for them."

Contrasted with these acceptable risks, Dr. Klumpp stated, is the situation result-

—*Continued on page 40*

AHI'S NEW PRESIDENT: Dr. Guy A. Railsback, veterinary products manager of Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., who last week was elected to a one-year term as president of the Animal Health Institute. (A separate story on the AHI meeting appears on page 5.)

SPI Adds Division

The Vinyl-Metal Laminators Institute has joined forces with the Society of the Plastics Industry. The institute, which has been in existence for two years and consists of seven companies which laminate vinyl film and sheeting to metal, will function as a division of SPI.

SOCMA Hears Warning Of Soviet Economic Drive

Business men today are just as concerned about a war with Russia as any service man in this country. The economic threat presented by the Soviet Union is more dangerous than any military weapon, for if we lose on the economic fronts, there'll be no need of a hot war. The Soviets will have won already.

So said James M. Gavin, vice-president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., in a talk given at the regular monthly luncheon meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association in New York last week.

Soviet productivity is growing at a rate

—*Continued on page 35*

Polio, Flu Vaccine Additives Are Being Developed by Pfizer As New Resistance Boosters

Chas. Pfizer & Co has jumped into the polio vaccine fray with a chemical additive that "significantly increases the degree of resistance produced." And, at the same time the firm has been testing out an additive for influenza vaccine that puts more beef behind the punch of that drug. Reporting on its research work at the forty-third annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Atlantic City, N. J., last week, Pfizer said that it had tested the polio vaccine additive—sodium alginate—on animals only, though clinical tests are under way.

A conflict has been smoldering on the international research scene between advocates of the use of live virus and dead virus in the vaccine. The Pfizer additive is for use in in the dead-virus drug, the vaccine used in the US.

Easily Available From Plants

According to the Brooklyn, N. Y., company, alginates are finely divided suspensions, or colloids, which chemically are complex sugars easily available from plants. In the presence of calcium, sodium alginate gels into a densely adherent, jelly-like substance. Thus, when injected under the skin, or into the muscles, alginate quickly forms a semi-solid mass because of the calcium in the tissues and in the blood serum. This mass is slowly absorbed into the body, without injury or irritation, it was added.

Sodium alginate has also been tested in the flu vaccine, though work has gone further in this area and the studies have already gone into the clinic.

Both influenza and the polio vaccines containing 0.5 percent alginate, Pfizer said, resulted is higher antibody levels. Although the response is delayed about two weeks, in comparison with standard vaccines, it subsequently exceeds those attainable with the best available products.

Pfizer also reported to the biologists at the Atlantic City meeting on a combining agent for use in the influenza vaccine. A fatty amine of simple chemical structure, the additive is hexadacylamine (HDA). Tests in both animals and men, Pfizer said, showed that "injection of influenza vaccine containing HDA in low

—*Continued on page 40*

Chemical Makers Go Back To School for Atom Talk

Top chemical researchers and manufacturers spent a night back at school last week finding out just what an atomic explosion is all about.

Leading the chemical men through the intricacies of atomic knowledge was Dr. Hubert N. Alyea, professor of chemistry at Princeton University. The place was the Chemists' Club, New York. Dr. Alyea's address was entitled: "Fission and Fusion: Weapons for Peace."

The Princeton researcher bolted through the fundamental sectors of his talk—aided by sporadic chemical explosions (laboratory size)—to enable him to deal more fully with what he considers the important elements of the lecture: the peacetime uses of the atom.

Dr. Alyea's philosophy is $1 for $1, that is, for every dollar given to military atomic development, another dollar should be utilized to develop peacetime uses.

GE SILICONE MARKETING MGR.: Robert T. Daily, appointed manager of marketing for its silicone products department by General Electric Company, Waterford, N. Y.

TVA Wants to Help Fertilizer Men, Users

Tennessee Valley Authority wants to be more helpful to the fertilizer people and to the farmer, too. What the agency has in mind is this: "To place more emphasis on the development of processes and to increase the output of advanced fertilizer industry and agriculture."

TVA's division of chemical development, a part of the office of chemical engineering, has been reorganized in order to carry this program out.

Headquarters of the chemical engineering unit is at Muscle Shoals, Ala. The work of the division is to conduct research in chemistry and engineering to develop

—*Continued on page 51*

Chemical Bureau Alumni Set Spring Meeting Plans

The spring meeting of the Chemical Bureau Alumni Association will be held at the Windsor Park hotel, Washington, D.C., on May 11 at 6 p.m. The speaker will be Martin H. Fritch, administrative adviser to the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

The meeting will be the curtain raiser for the Executive Reserve meeting, which will take place on the two following days.

Association Meetings

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 6-8.

American Oil Chemists Society, fiftieth anniversary meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., April 20-22.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-26.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 23-24.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 28.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, spring meeting, Windsor Park hotel, Washington, D. C., May 11; Executive Reserve meeting, Windsor Park hotel, Washington, D. C., May 12-13.

Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 16.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, semi-annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 18-20.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, spring resort meeting, Pocono Manor, Mt. Pocono, Pa., May 25-26.

Electrochemical Society, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 3-7.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 10-13.

Kentucky, Fertilizer Conference, annual meeting, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, July 29.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 22-23.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-17.

Packaging and Transportation Symposium, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Engineering & Scientific Center, Cleveland, Ohio, April 29-30.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Petroleum World Congress, Coliseum, New York, May 31-June 6.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 10-13.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., May 11-13.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14; scientific section's spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 14.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 17 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.20 - 1.26
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt .alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.38 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls. same basis. lb. 1.33 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.c.p., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 3.73
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works ..100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs.21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works ... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra. c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.20 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. ... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal gray, bgs., cl., works, frt, equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
I.&a.	iron and alum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works	lb.	.42	.43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd	lb.	.2145	.2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15½	—
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	7.75	8.20
USP, gran., fib dms.	lb	.17¼	—
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls.	lb.	.77	—
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).			
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).			
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.	lb.	.45	—
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).			
Ammonium iodide, NF, bots., dms.,	lb.	4.26	4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works	lb.	.50	.55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	3.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	3.40	3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms., 15,000 lbs., works	lb	1.22	—
fib dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works	lb	1.23	—
single fib dms., works	lb	1.24	—
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bags., f.o.b., works	ton	68.00	—
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price.	ton	68.00	—
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va.	ton	45.50	—
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms.	lb	28½	.34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	193.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., 100 lbs.		14.23	—
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse., 100 lbs.		15.48	17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.			
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works	lb.	18	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	20	23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.09¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	10	—
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms.	lb.	46	—
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb	.09¼	—
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	lb	.10	—
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	11¾	13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	19	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	20½	27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price	ton.	32.00	—
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works	lb	08½	.15
large granular, bulk c.l., works	ton	35.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton	40.00	—
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works	ton	52.00	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton	56.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs		3.20	7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis	ton	160.00	—
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).			
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works	lb	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.22	.26
tech., soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content	lb.	.17¼	—
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis	lb	1.35	1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis	lb	1.70	1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dl basic, bots.	lb.	17.50	23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di- b...		4.50	6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono basic, dms.	lb	17.50	21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	15.00	—
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.	lb	4.20	5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms.,	lb.	15.00	17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms.,	lb	4.20	5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	18½	19
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	20½
t. nks, same basis	lb	16	16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
...nks, dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
Te... dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
...nks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).			
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43½	—
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.45½	—
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16½	—
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾	.20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	.21¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	.17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½	—
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works	lb.	41½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
tanks, works	lb	39½	—

Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.65	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Amyl n-butyrate, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.75	2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.26¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¾	—
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms.	lb.	.80	1.10
Amyris oil, dms.	lb.	1.50	2.05
Anethole, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.05	1.50
Tech., dms.		.85	.90
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.65	.75
Angelica root oil, bots.	lb.	120.00	140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots.	lb.	120.00	130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.18	—
Aniline oil (see Aniline).			
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Anise oil, USP, dms.	lb.	2.00	4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Anisic aldehyde, dms.	lb.	1.85	2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.80	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.82	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
p-Anisidine, dms., works	lb.	.97	—
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd	lb.	1.15	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.86	—
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.10	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).			
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines.	lb.	.29	—
cs., c.l., mines	lb.	.29½	—
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24½	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	.23	—
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.24	.26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works	lb.	.41	—
pails, l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms.	lb.	.69½	—
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms.	lb.	.74½	—
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls	lb.	3.50	—
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots	oz.	35.60	—
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms.	lb.	.75	1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs	lb.	.21	.23
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	.25	.27
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.13	—
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin	oz.	4.00	4.50
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more	kilo.	90.00	—
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more	kilo.	60.00	—
l-Argenine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more	kilo.	60.00	—
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls.	lb.	1.40	1.50
Arsenic, crude (93%), bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.016	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.031	—
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms.	lb.	.48	—
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).			
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).			
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls.	lb	3.70	—
Light shades, bbls.	lb	2.35	—
Asafetida gum, cns.	lb.	.36	.40
Powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.75	.80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).			
Asbestos, Canadian crude			
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	86.00	—
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	75.00	—
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	71.00	—
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	61.00	—
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	50.00	—
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	44.00	—
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	43.00	—
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	44.00	—
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	41.00	—
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	44.00	—
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.			
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots	kilo.	10.00	—
dms., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	10.35	—
dms., 5-kilo lots	kilo.	10.75	—
bots., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	11.00	—
bots., 500-gram bots.	kilo.	11.50	—
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).			
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	40.00	—
ex-whse., N. Y., N. J.	ton.	86.50	—
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	35.00	—
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	41.00	—
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	40.00	—
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works.	lb.	.07	—
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy	gal.	.09	—
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy.	gal.	.09½	—
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	21.00	—
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	5.75	6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.	oz.	6.25	6.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns.	lb.	2.25	3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units		50.00	.65
less than 1,000,000,000 units.		50.000	.70
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs	lb.	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	.50	—
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	ton.	126.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms., works	lb.	.32	.41
Barium chloride, anhyd bgs., c.l., works	ton.	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	196.00	—
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms	lb.	.22	—
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald.	lb.	.38	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			

Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).			
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	275.00	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms.	lb.	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
Barytes, southern, off-color, ogs., mines	ton.	25.00	—
95-75%, bgs., mines	ton.	25.00	—
white water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	55.00	55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York	ton	79.85	—
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	2.65	10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton	7.00	10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, f... cns	lb	2.25	2.75
55-60%, cns.	lb	2.50	3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns., dms.,	lb	2.30	3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs.	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.53	.54
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.55	.56
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.53	.54
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.55	.56
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.66	.67
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.65	.66
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.57	.58
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.56	.57
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Belladonna root, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	91.00	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	94.00	—
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse	ton.	89.35	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	92.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.80	.86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l.	lb.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.48	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.31	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.31	—
Chicago district	gal.	.31	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.31	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.31	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.31	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.31	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.31	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.31	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.31	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.31	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.31	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.31	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.31	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks,	gal.	.31	—
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma	unit-lb.	.00825	—
dms., l.c.l., works gamma	unit-lb.	.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma	unit-lb.	.00825	—
dms., l.c.l., works gamma	unit-lb.	.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd.	lb.	2.30	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld	lb.	.37	—
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald	lb.	.21	—
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.22	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.68	.79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.58	.80
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	47½	.65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, NF, 40-lb. dms	lb.	.68	—
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.22½	.25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	23½	25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works.	lb.	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, cns.	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate, bots.	lb.	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots.	lb.	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns.	lb.	48.50	—
Berberine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	48.50	—
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	13.00	14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine)			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).			
Biotin, cryst., bots.	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil, crude, cns.	lb	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Bismuth chloride, lars	lb.	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms.	lb	4.60	4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb	2.08	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms.	lb	4.47	5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms	lb	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib. dms	lb	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms.	lb	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	.29½	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30	—
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.31	—
Blackberry root bark, bls.	lb	.50	.55
Black haw root bark, bls.	lb	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls.	lb.	.45	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	145.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	155.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse	ton.	195.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton.		7.25	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton.		7.75	—
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12	.13
bgs., t.l.	lb.	.14	.17
bgs., l.t.l.	lb.	.15	.30
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.48	.50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)			
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.35
Peruvian, dms.	lb.	1.80	2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls	lb.	1.75	—
Resinated, bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.18	.22½
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.			
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E	ton.	75.00	—
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).			
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)			
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	87.50	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	7.19	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	100 lbs.	8.44	10.44
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	78.50	—
gran., decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	47.50	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	5.19	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	100 lbs.	6.44	8.44
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	41.00	—
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	63.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	5.97	—
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	100 lbs.	7.22	9.22
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	56.50	—
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	52.50	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	6.34	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	100 lbs.	7.59	9.59
USP borax $15 per ton higher in bags.			
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	335.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	19.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	100 lbs.	21.75	23.75
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	160.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	10.87	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	100 lbs.	12.12	14.12
dms., c.l., works	ton.	185.00	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago.	100 lbs.	12.12	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis	100 lbs.	12.87	—
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	108.50	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	8.29	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	ton.	170.75	—
dms., c.l., works	ton.	133.50	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	9.54	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis	100 lbs.	10.29	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	102.50	—

Boric acid, tech., anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ..100 lbs. 8.07 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 9.92 -11.92
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.141.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.92 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.67 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. ..... lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. ..... lb. 5.45 5.70
Brucine, cns. ..... oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns ..... oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05

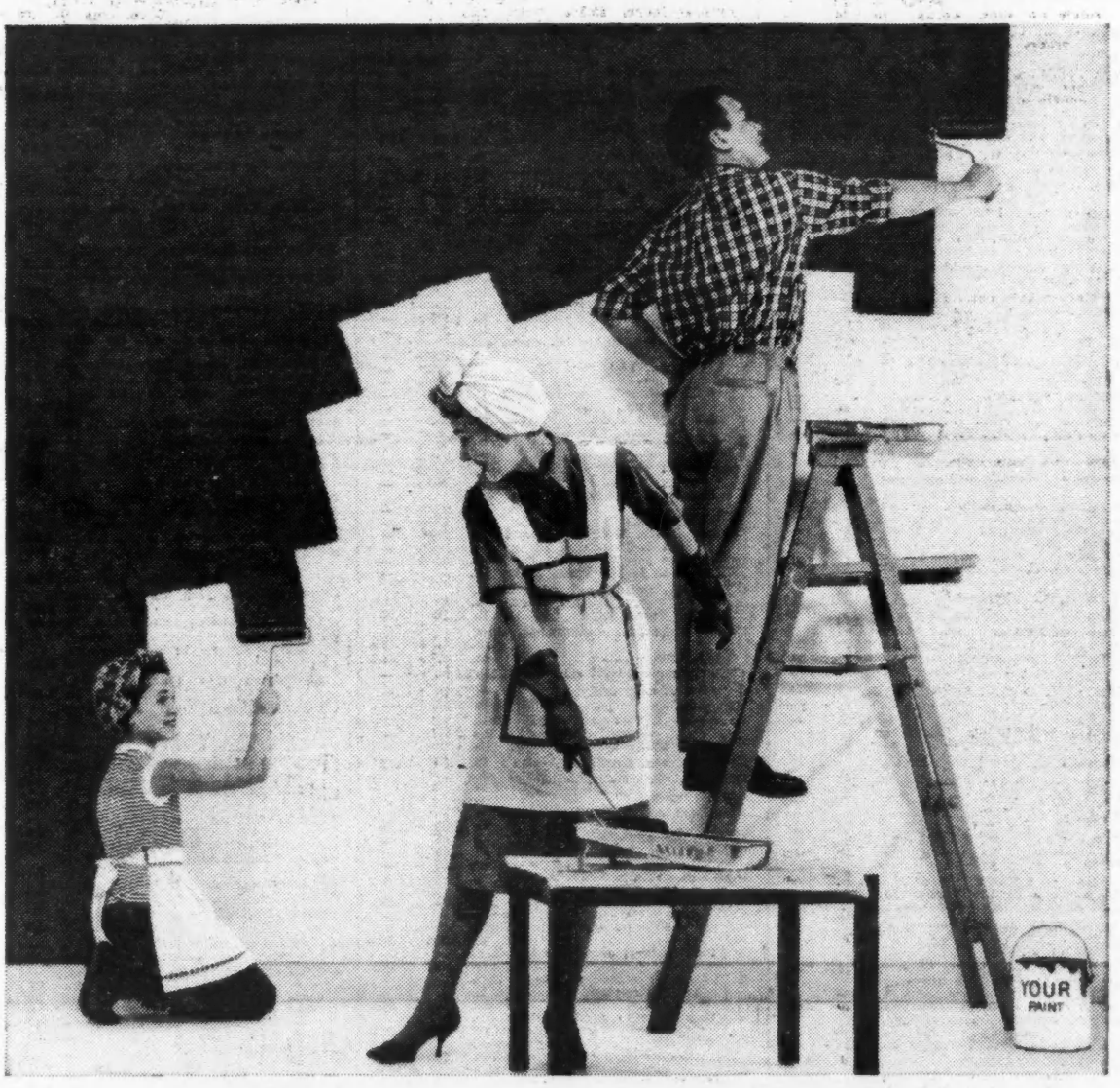
Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½ - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .56¾ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .57¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oxalate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. ..... lb. 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dvid. ..... lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.68 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.83 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.54 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.62 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.52 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, cms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
nat., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. ..... lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots ..... lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots ..... gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs. c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, precip., surface treated, bgs. c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.ton.117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. ..... lb. .27 - —
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .32 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, ton-lots lb. .78½ - —
USP, ton-lots ..... lb. .66½ - —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies. cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —



BUTADIENE

for latex paints that make painting fun for the family

Today, Enjay Butadiene is preferred by manufacturers of the highest quality latex paints that make everyone in the family an expert painter. Available in many rich decorator colors, latex paints roll on smoothly, evenly, easily and make every room beautiful. Butadiene-styrene copolymer is used as the base for these water emulsion paints and synthetic rubber. Like all Enjay petrochemicals, Enjay Butadiene fulfills the most rigid requirements for purity and uniformity. And Enjay is glad to give you technical assistance on the application of Butadiene, or any other Enjay petrochemical, to your product.

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PETROCHEMICALS

Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs, c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald, 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms ton. lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns. c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .59 —
Syn., USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 8.25 - 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb .53 - .56
Refd., bgs. lb .59 - .61
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms. lb. .33½ - .36
tanks lb. .31 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb .19 - —
dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l lb .23 - —
tanks lb .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .33½ - .36
tanks lb. .31 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb 4.00 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb 4.50 5.25
Caraway oil, dms lb 3.10 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .12¼ - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½ - —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb 72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb 79 - —
medium color, uncompressed bgs., c.l., works lb. 13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton 73.00 - 115.00
50-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb .09 - .11
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt equald to competitive points lb. .071 —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 .091
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .131 —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt alld lb .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb 45.00 55.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey cs lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.80 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.05 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd lb.16.80 —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .90 .92
Carnauba wax, North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram. cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram., cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10 000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .18¼ - .18½
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .26½ - —
"B," bls. lb. .25½ - —
"C," bls. lb. .25 - —
Korintje "A," bls lb. .26½ - —
"B," bls. lb. .25½ - —
"C," bls. lb. .25 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown dms., c.l. lb. .2550 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
tanks lb. .2500 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660 - —
tanks lb. .2360 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .2750 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .2950 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250 - —
tanks lb. .1950 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225 - —
tanks lb. .1925 - —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
Castor oil, No. 3, USP, dms., c.l lb. .2350 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450 - —
tanks lb. .2150 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .15¼ - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns. dms. lb. 2.85 3.75
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb .31 .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd., E lb. .35 .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis. bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt alld lb. .57 —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 —
Cerium chloride, 43%, dms., dlvd lb .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E lb. .48½ - —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E lb. .41½ - —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
fib. dms. smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.78.00 - 80.00
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basic. ton.106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.25
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots. lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼ - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½ - .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½ - .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .51 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½ - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½ - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt, equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi. cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, ugnt medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½ - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½ - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7¼%, NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼ - —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid refd. bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, bgs. lb. .75 - —
Ceylon No. "0000" bgs. lb. .85 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½ - .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb .30½ - .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .54 - .95
Java-type, dms. lb. .52 - .95
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.30
Civet, artif. bots. lb.13.75 - 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 - 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 8.00 - 11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 - 45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 - 35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.ton.10.00 - 12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton.15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 500 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 - 14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton.35.00 - 36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton.60.00 - 70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15¼
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1.6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .46 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .39 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.25
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.65
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½ - —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Carbon and indust. bulk, works. ton.44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd. lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½ - —
Liq., 6% Co. dms. lb. .57½ - —
Cobalt metal, 97-99% dms. f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .48¾ - —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½ - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co. dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100 oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .74 - .79
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .21 - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .20½ - —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l lb. .26 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .28½ - .31
tanks lb. .26 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .28½ - .29¼
tanks lb. .26 - .27

Cod oil, dms., apot	lb.	.09 -	.09¼
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25 -	—
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75 -	—
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25 -	—
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75 -	—
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.40 -	1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.22
Blue, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.22
Colchicine, USP, bots.	oz.	27.00 -	—
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.35 -	—
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.55 -	—
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½-	—
Flexible, dms.	lb.	.34 -	—
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.72 -	—
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Condurango bark, bls.	lb.	.26 -	—
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.26
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.22 -	.24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.15¾-	.17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.50 -	.95
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.35 -	2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb.		.53 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54 -	—
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3485-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3635-	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.44¾-	.45¼
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb.		.30½-	.31
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.38¾-	.39¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.4030-	.4330
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more	lb.	.609 -	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619 -	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639 -	.659
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20 -	—
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.51¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52¼-	—
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.31½-	—
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½-	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.30¾-	.32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45 -	—
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.47¾-	—
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.48½-	—
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.46½-	—
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.23 -	—
10% active quinolinolate, dms	lb.	1.14	1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36½-	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1920-	—
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		12.30 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.80	-15.30
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.05 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.80 -	—
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	28.15 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	29.15	-32.15
Copper undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.75 -	—
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.l.f.	ton.	270.00 -	—
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	ton.	275.00 -	—
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	9.25	-11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.08 -	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07½-	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12 -	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.06¾-	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.1773-	.1800
tanks	lb.	.1573-	—
Corn oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min	100 lbs.	7.30 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs.	7.45 -	—
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l	100 lbs.	7.31 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46 -	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more	gram.	1.90 -	2.00
Costus oil, bots.	oz.	6.00 -	—
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	64.00 -	—
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, Valley	lb.	.11⅜-	—
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.11¼	Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.11¼	Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.04	Nom.
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.16¾-	.17
tanks	lb.	.14¾-	—
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	3.60 -	3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.85 -	.90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys.,	lb.	3.05 -	3.20
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24 -	—
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works.	gal.	.226 -	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.50 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.38 -	—
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.			
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area	lb.	1.72 -	1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis	lb.	1.42 -	1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.0561-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460-	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145 -	—
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61 -	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.22 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20 -	—

o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17 -	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16½-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16 -	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.15 -	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.52 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.49 -	—
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70 -	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72 -	—
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns.	lb.	1.80 -	2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	gal.	1.35 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.15 -	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis	gal.	1.20 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25 -	—
tanks, frt. equald.	gal.	1.00 -	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more	gal.	1.03¼-	—
less than 50 dms., same basis.	gal.	1.05 -	1.15
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00 -	—

Cod Oil—2,4-D Butyl Ester

Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works	lb.	.51 -	—
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.25 -	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs.	lb.	1.00 -	—
Powd., cs.	lb.	1.15 -	—
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb.	12.00	-16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11 -	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.	lb.	.31 -	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.31 -	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	—
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns.	lb.	15.50	-17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton.	57.00 -	—
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton		2.85 -	—
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	75.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	96.00 -	—
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works	ton.	120.00 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	140.00 -	—
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	1.02 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.10 -	—
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies	gal.	.77 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.85 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55 -	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld. E	lb.	.28½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis.	lb.	.29½ -	—
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31 -	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.49 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.47 -	—
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl.	48.00 -	—
6-oz cyls., works	cyl.	12.00 -	—
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots	gal.	.42 -	—
cyls., 100-gal lots	gal.	.41 -	—
cyls., 200-gal. lots	gal.	.40 -	—
Cypress oil, bots.	lb.	5.50 -	—

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40 -	—
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45 -	.49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.43 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48 -	.52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.42 -	—

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A Subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company

2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Decyl alcohol mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 51.00 - —
17% P paper bgs., c.l., works ton 60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton 60.75 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton 63.50 -69.12
19% P, paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton 71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls lb .21 .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD 17, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. 75½ .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 74 .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .68 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD25H, dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40 dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb dms 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade bots lb 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.10 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, to pre-mix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .87½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .79 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms. c.l. dvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms. c.l. works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½- —
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l. works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l. works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l. works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots, 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram .037 - .038
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram lb. .037 - .038
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms. lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals. lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Dillseed oil, bots. lb. 2.80 - 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.85 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb 3.90 4.35
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
17820 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.62 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or protytpe) contract dlvd No.
19555 Yellow NN, conc. ..... lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y... ..... lb. 1.27 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B..... lb. 2.60 - —
22310 Red FC..... lb. 1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW ..... lb. 1.40 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD ..... lb. .93 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. .... lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc. ..... lb. 1.69 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. .. lb. 3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. ..... lb. 1.70 - —
26695 Black F, conc. ..... lb. 2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. ... lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.61 - —
27720 Gray L ..... lb. 2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC ..... lb. 2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. .... lb. 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% ..... lb. 1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra.. lb. 1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc ..... lb. 1.02 - —
35660 Brown B ..... lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF. ..... lb. 1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.31 - —
41000 Yellow OX ..... lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals ..... lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals. lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. .. lb. 4.78 - —
42650 Violet 4BXN ..... lb. 2.25 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG..... lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. ..... lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX ..... lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ ..... lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX ..... lb. 2.22 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. ..... lb. .38 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC..... lb. 3.31 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD single paste lb. 2.58 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.70 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb 1.55 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra. lb. 3.53 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG ..... lb. 3.78 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B ... lb. 3.02 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste.. lb. 2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste .. lb. 2.03 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL..... lb. 1.70 - —
11160 Oil yellow T ..... lb. 2.79 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V..... lb. 5.87 - —
26120 Oil red N-1700 ..... lb. 1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base..... lb. 1.76 - —
44045B Victoria blue base..... lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603..... lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —

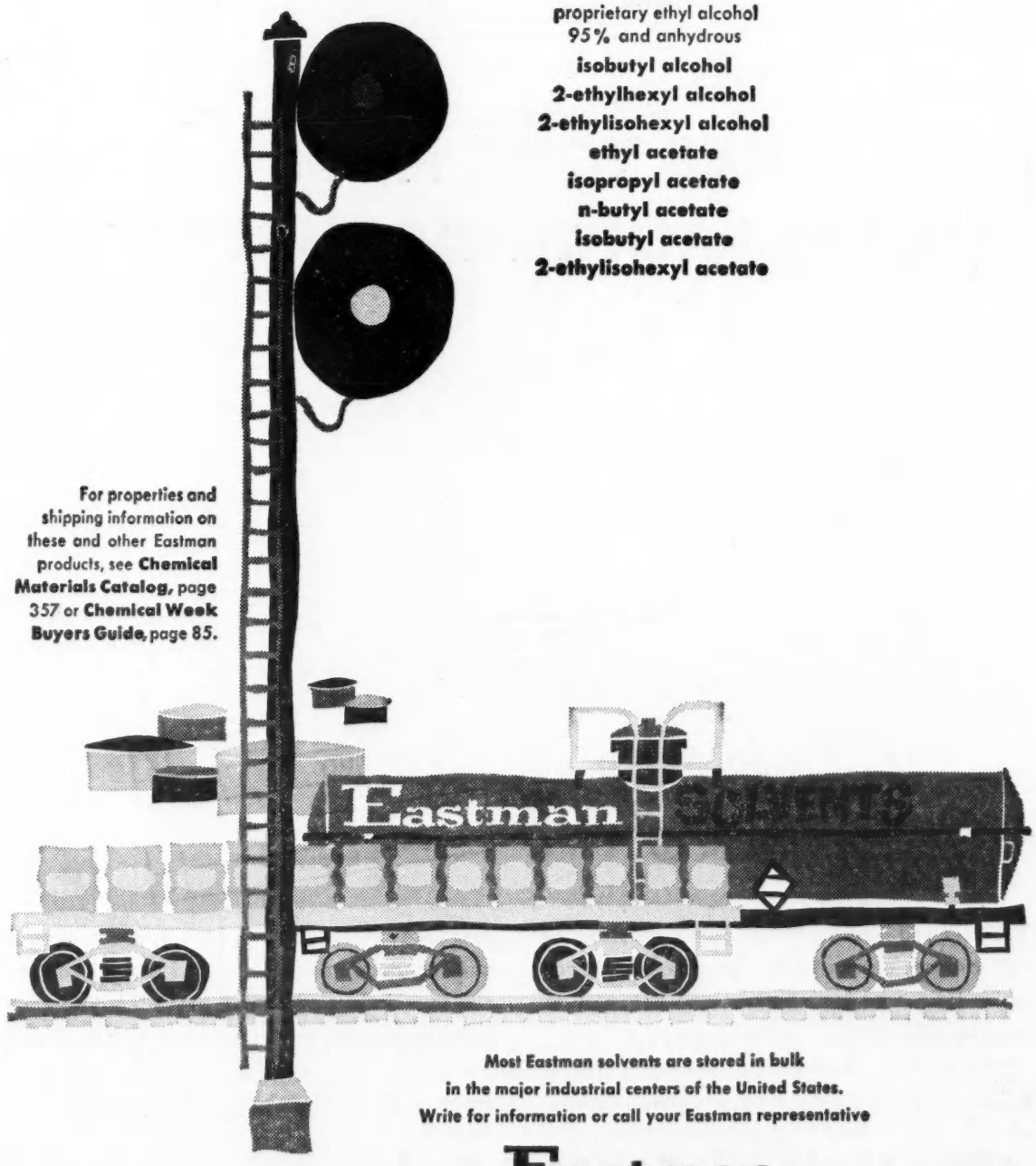
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. No.
Spirit black RB ..... lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown GN ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. .... lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc ..... lb. 6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. ... lb. 4.62 - —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V..... lb. 1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN..... lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls..... lb. 1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles ..... lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP. bots. oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd.... lb. 3.44 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works.... lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. ..... oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Erigeron oil, cns. ..... lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined..... lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots..... oz. 54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots..... oz. 86.00 - —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots.,
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. .... lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.63 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.68 -20.74
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis ... gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis ... gal. 21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. ..... lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.35 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. 34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works ... lb 3.30 —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP. bots oz. 11.85 —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. ..... lb 1.20 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. 88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb .30¾ - —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb 0475- 0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb 13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .19½- —

Eastman Solvents

acetone
ethyl alcohol
Tecsol®
proprietary ethyl alcohol
95% and anhydrous
isobutyl alcohol
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
2-ethylisohexyl alcohol
ethyl acetate
isopropyl acetate
n-butyl acetate
isobutyl acetate
2-ethylisohexyl acetate



For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog**, page 357 or **Chemical Week Buyers Guide**, page 85.

Most Eastman solvents are stored in bulk in the major industrial centers of the United States.
Write for information or call your Eastman representative

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Framingham, Massachusetts; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .51 - —
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .57 - .95

Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.15
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

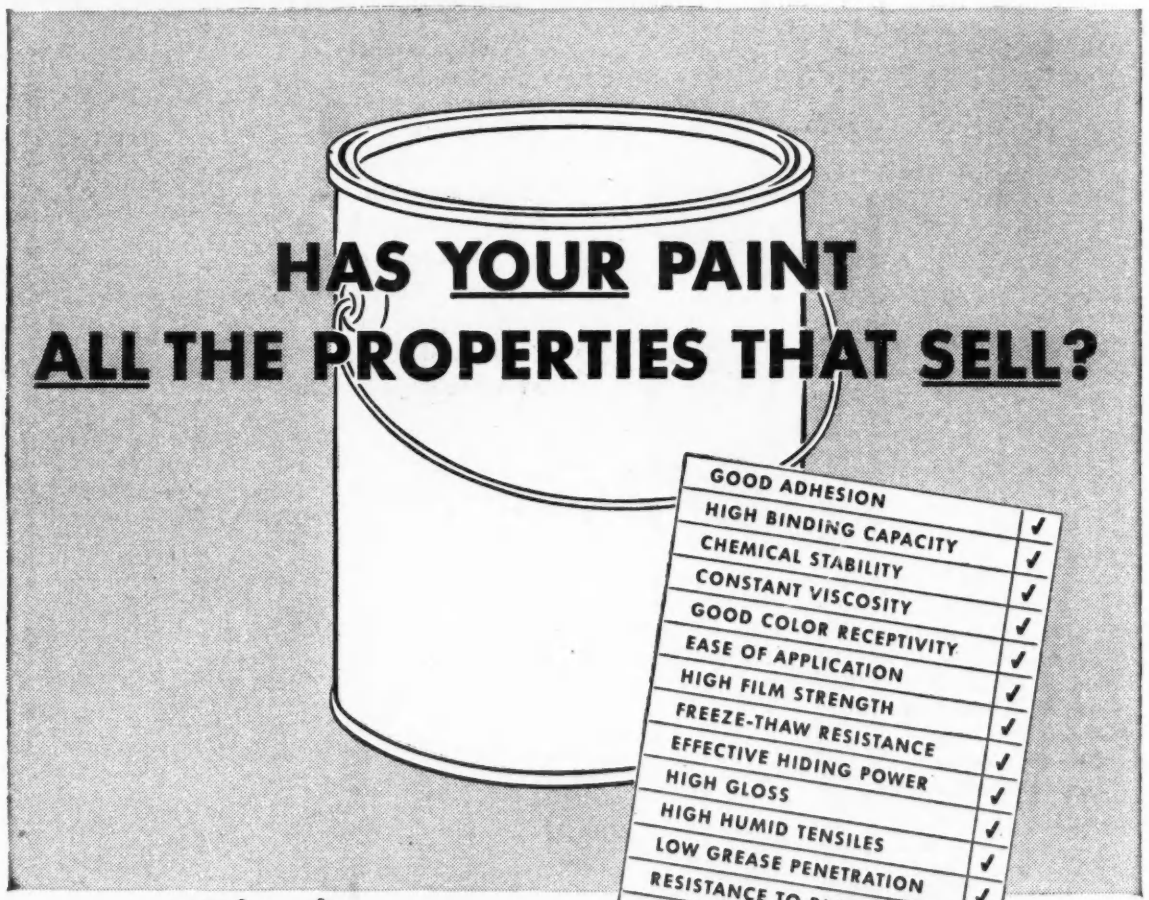
F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .21 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .22 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .78
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.05 - 5.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1350- .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1580- .1630
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1200- .1250
tanks lb. .1050- —

Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.158.00 -160.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.154.00 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1778
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin),
75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .54 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .71 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l lb. .83 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .25 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - .32
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.85
soap grade, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.19.50 - —
Bourbon, cns. lb.21.00 -22.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, botts. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld lb .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, ogs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.

Naugatuck LATEX



Check Naugatuck Latex

Whether you have an actual paint "problem" or not, chances are that one of Naugatuck's many paint latices or formulations can help you to improve your product's performance.

Naugatuck's unparalleled experience helped make today's latex paint success story possible.

And today more than ever before, one or several of Naugatuck's complete line of latices and special formulations might well prove the difference between problem and bigger profit for you. Check Naugatuck. An experienced Naugatuck latex representative will make you glad you did.

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Dept. 421L, Elm Street
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Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .1025- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, ogs. lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. lb. .36½- .39
tanks lb. .34 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., t.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 3.25 - 9.25
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 5.00 - 9.25
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld, on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms. lb. .33 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .11 - —
St. Louis lb. .1080- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd. bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1345- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1445- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15

Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian cns lb. 7.75 -13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.70 - 4.35
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.70 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.80 - 4.00
96-98%, dms. lb. 4.10 - 4.80
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.70 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40

Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, Mills ton 76.00 Nom.
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton 75.00 Nom.
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1600- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .17 - .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1250- —
tanks, New York lb. .1400- —
Linseed oil, raw, tankwagon, New York lb. .1450- .1460
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2200- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —

Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works. lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09¼- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls. lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 4.00 - 4.50

l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 2.25 - —
No. 2 whole, bls lb. 1.80 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.75 -15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech. bgs., etns., frt. equald lb. .25¾ .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½ .37½
heavy, fib. dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .14

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LEMON OIL
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137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .15 - 16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - 80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½ - .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works frt alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls. works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .45 - .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms, lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn. dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04½- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione USP. bots. gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07½ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP. Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib dms., lb 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib dms lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 236.00 -240.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb. 1.25 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .66 - .70
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22¼
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .63 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 .75

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- LACTOSE EDIBLE
- CRUDE MILK SUGAR
- LACTOSE FERMENTATION GRADE

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Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.82 - —
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb.	.89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs	lb.	1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb.	.76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs	lb.	.79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald.	lb.	.22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis.	lb.	.16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis.	lb.	.12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.48¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).		
Methyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms.	lb.	.35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works	lb.	.10 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works	lb.	.21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots	lb.	28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms.	lb.	1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms.	lb.	3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).		
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va.	lb.	.31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.31½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns	lb.	3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).		
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.		
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots	gram.	No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis.	lb.	4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.		
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted	lb.	3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, dlvd	lb.	.12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd	lb.	.13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).		
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).		
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).		
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works	lb.	.03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.06½- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse.	lb.	.07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld E.	lb.	.08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or freight alld. E	lb.	.09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld E.	lb.	.09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.		
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.10 - .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works	lb.	.0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy	gal.	.62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67 - —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.62 - —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68 - —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69 - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74 - —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.80 - —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82 - —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l.,		
Mineral oil, white, USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89 - —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York	gal.	.84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89½- —
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1560- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex.	gal.	.25 - —
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.25 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.32 - —
Newark	gal.	.29 - —
New York, dlvd.	gal.	.30½- —
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd.	gal.	.37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd.	gal.	.38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco	gal.	.169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey,, New York	gal.	.18 - —
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex.	gal.	.145 - —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.20 - —
Buffalo	gal.	.20½- —
Chicago	gal.	.289 - —
Cleveland	gal.	.23½- —
Newark	gal.	.19 - —
New York	gal.	.19 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 - —
Providence	gal.	.20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)		
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.12 - —
tanks, New York	gal.	.16 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls.	lb.	.28 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works	kilo.	7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works	kilo.	9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works	lb.	1.13 - —
Tech., chemical, dms. works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.43 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works.	lb.	1.05 - 1.13
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.995 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.56 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).		
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E	lb.	.10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).		
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis.	lb.	.40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).		
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).		

SOLVAY Snowflake Crystals offer More advantages than any other form of alkali!

This booklet gives you the facts and figures...

Compare these eleven advantages of Snowflake® and Snowfine®, two granulations of SOLVAY® sesquicarbonate of soda, with any other form of alkali—and you'll specify this product for your basic industrial process, household or industrial cleanser, or luxury bath preparation. . .

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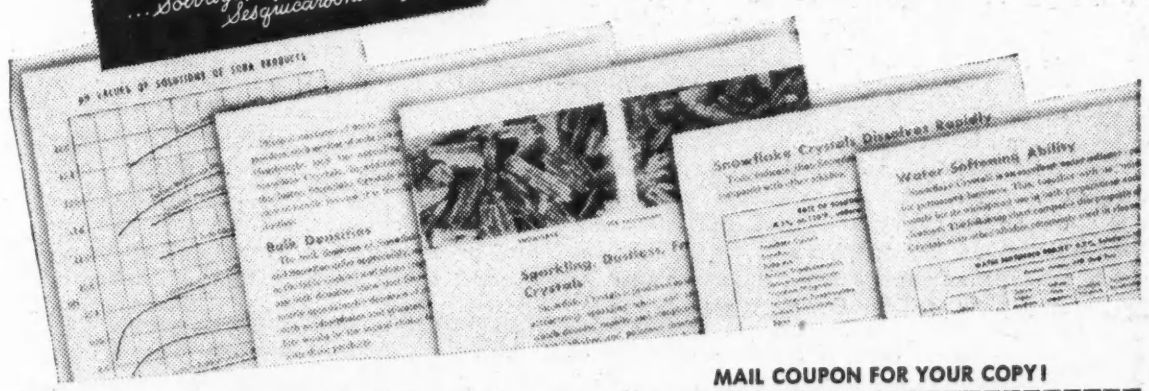
Write for samples and free Snowflake fact book, featuring figures and charts comparing properties with the major alkalies.



Sodium Nitrite • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash
Chloroform • Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Methyl Chloride
Soda Ash • Ammonium Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Monochlorobenzene
Vinyl Chloride • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Ammonium
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Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb 27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt equald., 100% basis lb .30 - —
tanks same basis lb .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald., 100% basis lb .36½ - —
tanks, frt equald, 100% basis, lb .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb .33½ - —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 3.05 - —
dms, 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).

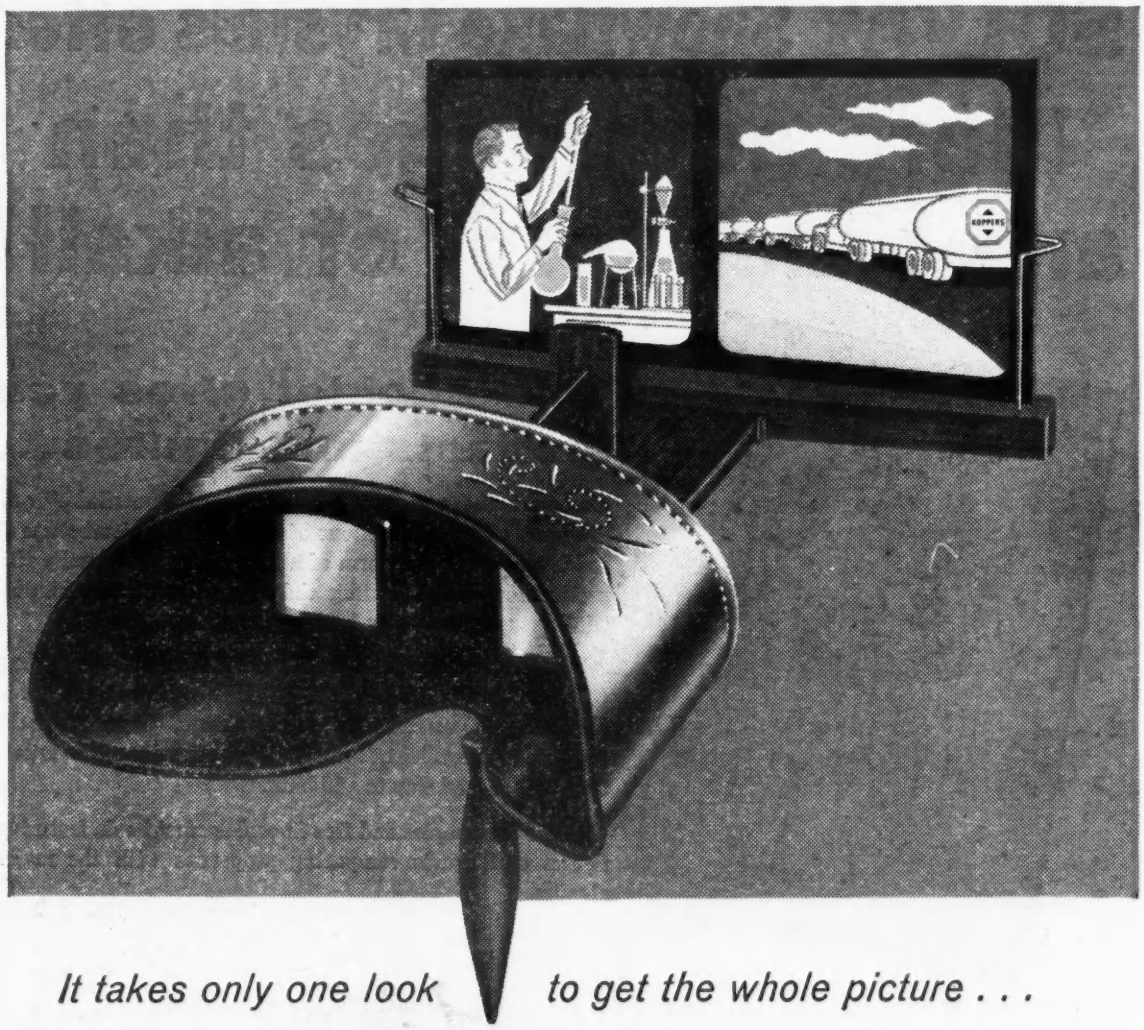
Montan wax, dom.; refd., bgs. lb .29 .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb .22 .24
German, bgs lb .26 .27
Morphine, cns oz 12.40 12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz 9.90 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 55¼ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼ -
tanks, dlvd E. lb. 52¾ -
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib, dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.40 —
cns., 25-lb lots lb 1.45 —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb .11½ -
Montana, yellows, bgs lb .10½ -
Oriental, bgs. lb .07 - .08
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb .29½ - .32
tanks lb .28½ -
Myrrh gum, cs lb .55 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).

Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal .18 - —
San Francisco gal .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal .19 - —
group 3 gal .13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal .21½ - —
Chicago gal .299 - —
Cleveland gal .24½ - —
Houston Tex. gal .15½ - —
Newark gal .20½ - —
New York gal .20½ - —
Philadelphia gal .21½ - —
Pittsburgh gal .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb .04¼ - —
78°, tanks, same basis lb .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb .05½ Nom.
Naphthalene refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .09¾ - —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb .15½ - —
Naphthalene, refd., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb .15¾ -
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb .18½ - —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.50 - —

1,Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works lb 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib dms lb 8.50 —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram .30 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb 425.00 - 575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb .68½ - .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb .78¼ - .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls. dlvd lb .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb .32½ - .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb .28½ - .38
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb .10¼ - —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb .18½ - —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .22½ - —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis. lb 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb .37½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .33½ - .40¼
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb .39½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .40½ - .42¼
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .43 - .46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .44 - .46
Spirit soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .26½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .22½ - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton 4.00 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb .26½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb .21 - —



It takes only one look to get the whole picture . . .

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AND MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS

KOPPERS®

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS DIVISION

Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

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IN CANADA: Dominion Aniline & Chemicals, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works..lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis...lb. .28 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis...lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.47 - —
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns..lb. 9.50 -15.75
West Indian, cns. .....lb. 9.50 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - —

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum, oil, dms. ....lb. .41 - .65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J..gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. .....gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1..lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1....lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1.....lb. .39 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots..lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. .....lb. .22 - .22½
tanks .....lb. .20½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks .....lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. .....lb. .17¼- .19¾
tanks .....lb. .14¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. .....lb. .15¼- .15½
Oleostearine, dms. .....lb. .13¼ Nom.
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. .....lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. .....lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. .....lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid..gal. 2.35 - 2.55
Olivine, crude, works.....ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works.....ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works.....ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. .....oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. .....oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms..lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.25
Messina, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. .....lb. .70 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb. .14 - .16
Sweet .....lb. .30 - .35

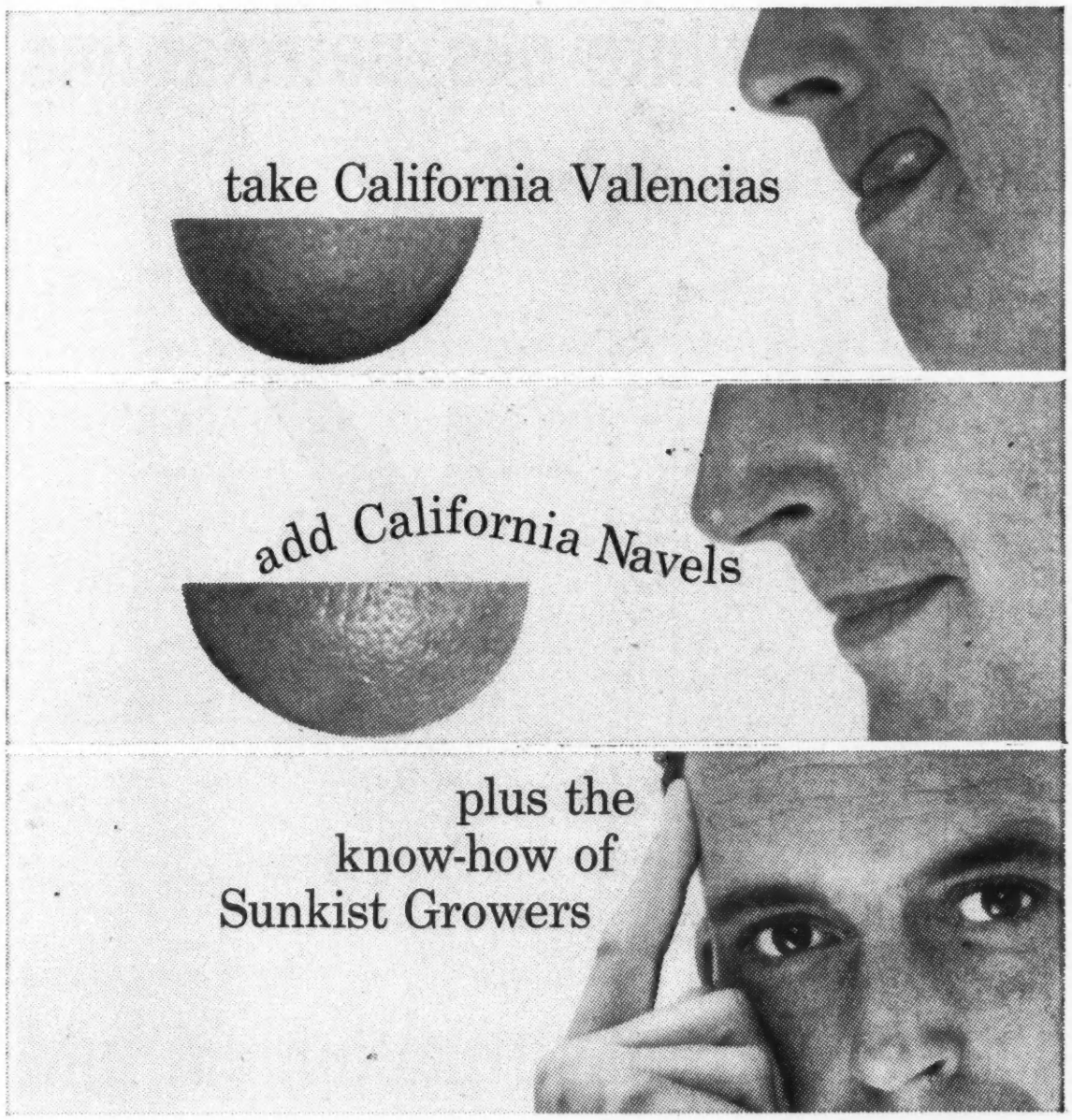
Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. .....lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. .....lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. .....gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs.....lb. .77 - .78
Refd., pure, bgs.....lb. .83 - .85
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms.....lb. .1510- .1610
tanks .....lb. .1285- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms.....lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks .....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. .....lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Papain, NF, powd. .....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns.,..oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. .....lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .53 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. .....lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethoxyphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldenyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. .....lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy.lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .0955- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1155- .1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse. lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .182 - —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots.....lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb No stocks.
mills ton.63.00 - —
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs.,
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .13 Bid
Refd., dms. .....lb. .18½- .18¾
tanks .....lb. .16½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.03 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp, Danish, ex whse.....lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Penicillin, procaine, bulk.....1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.10



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Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs.....lb. .24¾- —
black, Lampong, bgs.....lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs.....lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs.....lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. .....lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs. .....lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs .....lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms..lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls .....lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. .....lb. 3.70 - 4.65
Redist., USP, dms. .....lb. 3.90 - 5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).

Petitgrain oil, South American, ens., dms..lb. 2.25 - 2.90
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05875- —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. .....lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy. ....lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. .....lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. .....lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. .....lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis.....lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies..lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15½- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l.. frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
dms., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb., lots.lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots .....lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis. lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots..lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works....lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works .... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 1.80 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. .....lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works..lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works.....lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib, dms., works.....lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works .... lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.16 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works....100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works ...100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works..lb. .56 - .57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - .20¼
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .14½- .15¼
Solid, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .13¼
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works..lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis....lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works..lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls.....lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. .....lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43¼
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .415 - .423
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .95 - —

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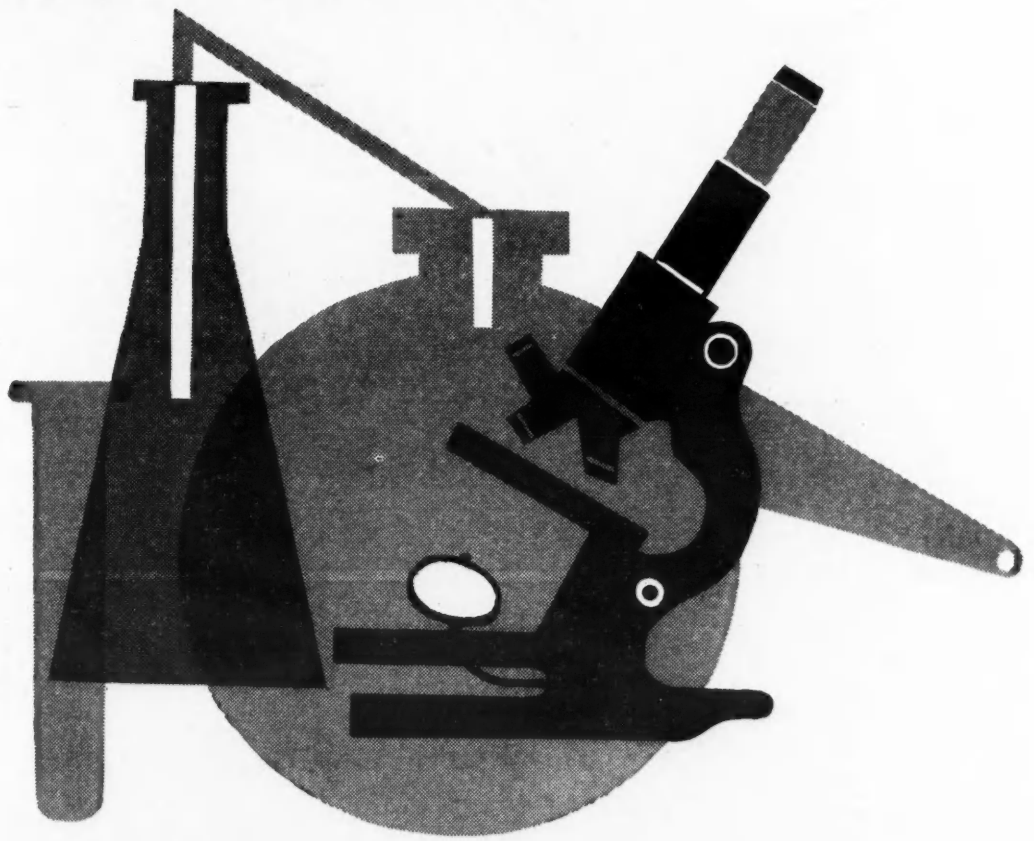

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b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works	lb.	1.50	—
dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	1.60	—
Picric acid, NF, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Tech, bbls.	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.45	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots.	oz.	5.25	—
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials.	oz.	5.15	—
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	.68	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.56	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns.	lb.	1.95	2.40
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York.	lb.	.173	—
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York	lb.	.185	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.188	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York.	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South.	lb.	.40	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.41½	—
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse. New York	lb.	.36½	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.60	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.65	—
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.04	—
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.12	—
Piperazine hexanydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld	lb.	.77	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90	—
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld	lb.	.96	—
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald	lb.	2.70	—
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E.lb.		4.50	5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	75.00	80.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	—
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units.		.52	—
Polymyxin bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units		.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units.		.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs.	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs.	lb.	.37	.40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.18	—
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	—
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	10.20	—
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
dms., l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, dms.	lb.	.31	.36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms	lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l	lb.	.40	—
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt.	lb.	.40½	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.41	.43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs.	lb.	.30	.34
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	16.00	22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.			
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms	lb.	.20	—
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	9.55	—
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		7.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
works	lb.	.12¼	—
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.16¾	—
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.36	—
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.17¼	—
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.50	—
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.20	.22
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.21	.23
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	.26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)			
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works	lb.	.50	.51
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.43	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.40½	.41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.42½	—
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.44	.44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)			
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.65	—
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.24½	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29	—
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Potassium fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	.38
Potassium gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.67	—
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-dm. lots	lb.	.33½	.38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.38	—
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., or gran., fib. dms.	lb.	1.40	—
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works	unit-ton.	.17	.1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms.	lb.	.16	—
Powd., dms.	lb.	.27	—
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works	unit-ton.	.34½	.36½
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis	ton.	25.60	27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works	unit-ton.	.35	.37
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis	ton.	25.90	27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.			
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.			
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	17.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	100 lbs.	18.00	19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.50	—
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.00	12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots.	100 lbs.	10.50	—
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	12.00	13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.32	.34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works	ton.	219.50	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	311.00	—
dms., smaller lots, ex whse	ton.	316.00	—
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.			
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	.20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works	lb.	.26	.29
USP, dms., works	lb.	.29¼	.31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	.21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works	lb.	.15½	.18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).			
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).			
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works	100 lbs.	7.25	7.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	.6.15	—
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.95	—
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.60	—
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs. c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.30	18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.80	—

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1338-C

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Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be., 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb .09½ - .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher.
Potassium stannate dms. frt alld. E lb. .784 - .857
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .67½ .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½ —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb .16¾ - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40%K₂SO₄ and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., dms., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .43½ - .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½ .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375 - —
tanks, New York harbor (¼c. discount offered) gal. .1005 - —
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 - 27.00
Propionic acid syn. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .24¼ - —
tanks, works lb .20¾ - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .12¼ - —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb 11½ - —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000 lb lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo 55.10 - 55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.255 —
Propylene dichloride, consumers dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .0845 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .0995 —
tanks, same basis lb .07 —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb .15½ - —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18½ - —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .19 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .15½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb .32 .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb .03⅝ - .04¼
bgs. smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - —
Pumice, imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½ - —
fine, bgs ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 —
fine, bgs ton 60.00 .70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. 48.00 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .69 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 44.75 - 45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 10.60 - 10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 10.60 - 10.95
Pyridine, denat., dms c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 —
dms l.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .75 —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots. 500-gram lots or more kilo. 190.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol)
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 —
Pyroxylin, USP bots. lb 9.50 —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib dms kilo lots kilo 26.40 —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .74½ - .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns oz. .27½ - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns oz. .289 - .304
Quinine sulfate, USP cns oz. .27½ .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .50¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms frt alld., 100% basis lb .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .15½ - .15¾
tanks lb. .13½ - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb 1.00 —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .77½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 78½ - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA kgs lb 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 38.50 - 44.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 - 16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms, t.c.l. lb .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .13½ - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian bots oz. 7.00 —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 - 58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb .97 - 1.65
tech., cns., dms lb 50 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib dms., works, unit-lb .12 —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. 12 —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼ - —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875 - —
Rue oil, bots. lb 2.75 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 13.75 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo 14.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 14.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785 - .182
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1585 —
Safrol, dms. lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 29.00 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 - 32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.70 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½ - —
Sublimed, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .39¼ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½ - —
USP, cryst., 200-lb fib dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½ - —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½ - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½ - —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½ - —
USP, powd., 100-lb fib dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½ - —
100-lb. fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½ - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls, kgs lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 13.25 - 14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .40 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.55 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Schaeffer's salt, powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .69½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½ - —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. lb. .15½ - —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs. lb. .20 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs lb. .13 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse, ton. 45.00 - 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜ - —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾ - —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼ - —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼ - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼ - —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .67¾ - —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots oz. .68¾ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb. 45.00 - 60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½ - —
NF, 60%, gran., dms. c.l., works, lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½ - —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½ - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram, bots. kilo. 11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½ - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .1990 - —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 33.00 - 40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09¼ - .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ - .16¼
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015 - —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065 - .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms. lb. .26¼ - .27¼
USP XIV, gran., dms. lb. .29½ - .30¼
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465 - —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¾ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots, lb. .23½ - .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½ - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 - 11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton. 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 - 17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works, 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.41.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, nydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
divd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
divd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
divd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 99° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 —
dms. t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .642 - .795
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech. anhyd., bgs., c.l., divd. E ton 54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulthydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq. 40-44%, tanks works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd. bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —

Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0620- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald lb. .0650- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06

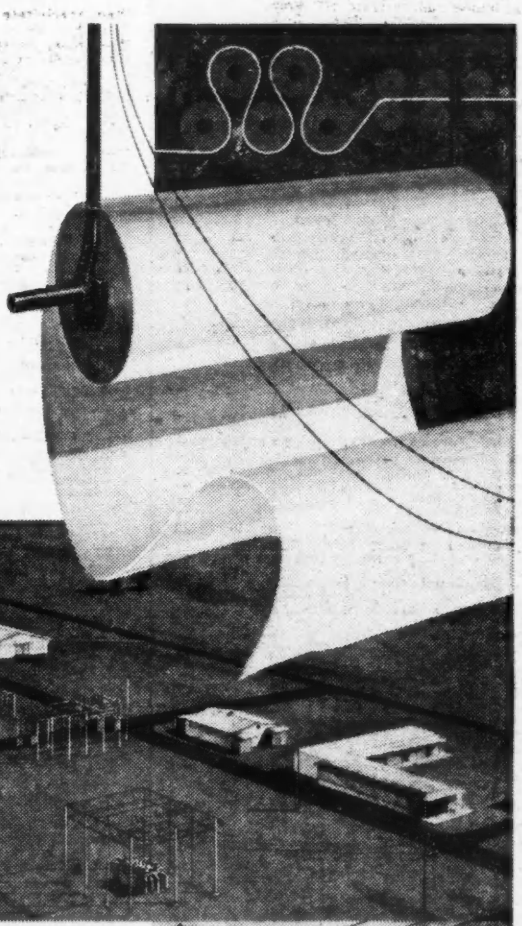
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech. kgs divd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. 21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. 29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —

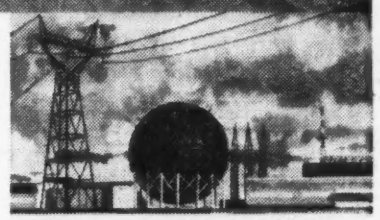
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-232°F, b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. 24 - —
211°-277°F b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. 23 - —
221°-278°F b.r. 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks Houston gal. 20 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. 25 - —
357°-403°F b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. 26 - —
358°-401°F b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. 38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. 35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 38 - 40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - 41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - 26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. 38 - 39
Soln., comi., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works. lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —

Now! Trona®

SODIUM CHLORATE

from Aberdeen, Mississippi





expanded capacity for growing markets by the *largest* domestic producer of $NaClO_3$

The big news in sodium chlorate is TRONA's new electrochemical plant, now on stream at Aberdeen, Mississippi. This latest AP&CC facility provides faster and better service to the South's growing pulp and paper production centers, as well as further assurance of dependable sodium chlorate supply for other important markets in such fields as agriculture, uranium ore processing and solid propellant fuels. Aberdeen's readily expandable, initial capacity of 15,000 tons per year, added to the $NaClO_3$ production capability of Trona's Henderson, Nevada, plant makes American Potash & Chemical Corporation the largest domestic supplier of sodium chlorate...capable of meeting *all demands* from expanding commercial and military users. *Further information on Trona's sodium chlorate service and production capabilities at Aberdeen is available from your nearest AP&CC branch office.*

TRONA

American Potash & Chemical Corporation

3000 WEST SIXTH STREET, LOS ANGELES 54, CALIFORNIA
99 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK
OFFICES: LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND (ORE.), ATLANTA, COLUMBUS (O.), SHREVEPORT

Producers of: BORAX • POTASH • SODA ASH • SALT CAKE • LITHIUM • BROMINE • CHLORATES • PERCHLORATES • MANGANESE DIOXIDE
THORIUM • CERIUM • RARE EARTHS • *and other diversified chemicals for Industry and Agriculture*

Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. 16¾ - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½ - —

Chemically isolated new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —

Soybean meal, 44% bulk Decatur. ton.54.00 - —

Soybean oil, crude, tanks Decatur. lb. .09½ - —

Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¼ - —

Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1380- .1400
tanks lb. .1180- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1330- .1350
tanks lb. .1130- —
Salad, dms. lb. .13⅜- .13¾
tanks lb. .11⅜- —

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 .20½
tanks lb. .15½ - —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾ .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —

Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb 75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.75 7.10
Sperm oil bleached winter, 45° dms lb. .1450- .1550
tanks lb. .1250- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350- .1450
tanks lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 .34
Cakes, cs lb .32 .34

Spruce oil cns., dms lb 2.10 3.55

Squill, white, bls lb. .16 .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 .20

St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —

Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .812 - .834

Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.11 - 1.12

Stannous chloride, anhyd dms., works lb. 1.007 - 1.262

Stannous chloride hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .87 - .88

Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.062 - 1.102

Star root (see Helonias root).

Stargrass root (see Aletris root).

Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. 60 61

Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb .16¾ .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼ .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½ .21

Stearine, cgo (see Oleostearine).

Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. 18 —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 —
Chicago gal .299 —
Cleveland gal. 23½ —
Los Angeles ex tax gal. 199 —

Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. 19 - —
Philadelphia gal. 19½ - —
Pittsburgh gal 19 - —

Stramonium leaves, bgs lb 16 .19

Streptomycin hydrochloride bulk, gram. .037 - .038

Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .037 - .038

Strontium bromide, NF cryst., 150-lb fib dms lb 84 —

Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb .35 —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb .37 —

Tech., dms., works lb 19 —

Strontium chromate fib. dms. dlvd. lb. 45 - —

Strontium iodide jars, 25-lb lots lb 3.57 —

Strontium nitrate bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 12.00 —

Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 —

Strontium sulfate, air floated, 93%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15

Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).

Strophanthin K, bots. oz 25.00 -25.50

Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75

Styrax gum, USP, cs lb 3.00 Nom

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb .17 —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb 14½ - —

Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l lb. .145 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .165 - —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .12 - —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index

Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb 1.25 1.45

Succinic acid purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 .75

Sucrose, refd., white bgs. refy E. lb. .0905- —

Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 —

Sugar (see Sucrose).

Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb .65 .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb 67¼ 72¼

Sulfabenzamide dms kilo 8.80 9.90

Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo 9.60 10.10

Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 7.70 8.80

Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25

Sulfadiazine USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo.22.60 -23.70

Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 25.90

Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60

Sulfamerazine USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60

Sulfamerazine sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90

Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85

Sulfamic acid cryst, dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l works 100 lbs 17.50 18.50
100 lbs or more lb 6.00 —

Gran., dms. c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.14.75 —
dms., l.c.l. t.l.l., works 100 lbs 16.25 17.25

Sulfamonomethoxine, NF X, 50-80 mesh, dms kilo 3.05 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo 3.79 4.20
NF X, powd., dms kilo 2.85 3.30

Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo 14.12 14.85

Sulfanic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —

Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo.15.45 -16.55

Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65

Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85

NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60

Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —

Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —

Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —

Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —

Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb cyls. dlvd. lb. .33 - —

Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —

Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
93%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —

Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb .14¼ .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .16¼ - —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb .17¾ .18¾

Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —

Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit-ton. 1.02 —

Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 —

Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.00 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —

2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —

Talc, dom., fibrous New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5% 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —

Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.38.00 - —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00

Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb .04¼ .04½
tanks, works lb .02¾ .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½ .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½ .12
dms. l.c.l. lb. .11 .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½ .10

Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼ —
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼ .07⅝
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .06⅝ —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¾ .06⅞
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - .07⅛
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅞ .07⅛
sulfonated 25%, bbls, l.c.l. lb. .05⅞ .06⅛
30%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10⅜ .10⅝
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .14¼ .16⅜
tanks lb .11¾ —
Hydrogenated, dms lb. .15¾ .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless dms. c.l lb .14½ —
dms. l.c.l lb 15½ .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - 8.25
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 9.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½ - —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-51% dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, dom., NF 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb dms. 10,000-lb. tots, 1 shipt lb. .49½ - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb dms lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms. kgs lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP, gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61½ - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½ - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .34½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, anhyd or USP 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, bgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF red, cns., dms lb 2.00 2.25
USP, white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib dms. lb. 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) lb. 1.03 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —

Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28½ - —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞ - —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14⅜ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞ - —
Titanium hydride, powder, dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo.22.50 -24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cn lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 1.04
Toluidine, red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works. lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼ - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt alld. E of Denver lb. .47¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —

Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., e.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¼ - —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd., E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald. lb. .41½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½ - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E. lb. .18½ - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E. lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, 5b., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .24¾ - .25
tanks, New York lb. .23 - —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .22 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼ - —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½ - .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E. ton.103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton.120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 12.00 - 12.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 11.25 - 11.75
whole, tins lb. 12.00 - 12.50
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475 - —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675 - —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 12.00 - 14.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 11.50 - 13.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 2, tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼ - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl proptonate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —

Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02½ - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. 10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP, 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.139.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12}, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.65 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity.gram.128.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.160.00 - —

Vitamin B_{12}, 1% vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.33 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin nat. bls lb .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.25 - 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns lb 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 - —

—Continued on page 34

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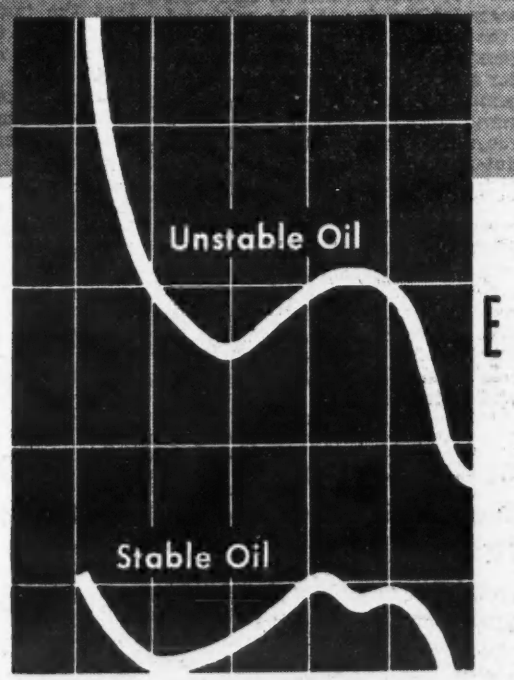

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Drugmakers and Doctors

"Servant" is a common word; but, it has a broad and varied semantic applicability. So, many interpretations can be given to or drawn from the headline, "Drug Makers Called Servants for Doctors," in an article on page 7 of OPD last week. The man who so called the drugmakers—a doctor, by the way—made his meaning quite narrow when he said that, as servants of the medical profession, they are "meant to do their bidding, rather than lay down a course of action for them." If the drugmakers had waited for the medical profession to bid them to do something or anything, the progress over the past two decades in the pharmaceutical, pharmacological, therapeutic or medicinal—call it what you will—service of the public would have gone little, if any, more than 10 percent as far as it did go.

The definer of the relationship of the drugmaker to the doctor turned all the way 'round when he said that the manufacturer is not to be criticized "for the duplicating drugs that fill the retailers' shelves." The desire of a doctor for a given drug from a given company must be met. Of course, being in the advertising vocation, the commenter recognized and respected the fundamental principle of industrial democracy—freedom of competition. And he no doubt knows that, in the therapeutic educating of the doctor in "this age of pharmaceutical medicine," the drugmaker's detail man and his "literature" have a far more informative and progressively promotive effect upon the doctor's choice of drugs than can be expected to hold over from what he learned from his professional educators and their textbooks.

The practicing physician who was a prescriber depended—and relied—upon pharmaceutical medicine through many generations before that "age" reached its current mass-production and wonder-drug stage. His bidding was carried out in the compounding—now largely counting—prescription department of the neighborhood drug store. He had to have a far better memory of what he had learned in medical school and—in common with the pharmacist—a better knowledge of the physical and chemical, as well as therapeutic, properties of avaliable drugs, alone or in combinations, when a prescription involving the extemporaneous interacting of potassium carbonate and lemon juice and sodium bicarbonate and salicylic acid was an important factor in the doctor-druggist collaborative service of the public during the annually recurring grippe season.

Berlin or Baghdad

There is increasing reason to believe that the Soviets recognize that they aren't going to get very far with their ideas on the disposal of the problem of Berlin. But, they are going to keep on pushing those ideas through any ministerial or summit conclave that cannot be avoided.

At the same time, they are going to be doing everything they can think of to "git thar fustest with th' mostest" in the direction of occupation, integration, and subjugation of the oil-rich regions of the Near East. In that connection, they are already up to their old tricks of keeping world attention focused on one field of their declared and promoted objectives while digging in harder and farther in another field. Their success thus far in Iraq doubtless is giving them much encouragement—and the internal dissentions in the Near East are patting them on the back. The free world should do more and better looking into and getting into what is going on there.

It will be far more effective if the interest of the free world in the threatening future of the oil resources of the Near East is more commercial than political. Of course, the Soviet interest is a combination of the two; hence the interest of the free enterprise of the free world will need some measure of governmental encouragement.

Chemurgy Is Not Enough

When one who has taken more than a casual interest in the farm program of the federal government reads the heading, "Corn Cob Plastics On the Way," on page 4 of OPD last week, his reaction is quite certain to embrace some thought on what that might mean in terms of further costs of surplus-subsidizing by way of the grain shelled from the cobs. As he reads the chemurgic article that has that head, his thoughts will become a bit rosier, because the corn products industry has done, is doing, and will do a very effective job of making beneficial and profitable use of that grain.

There is, however, a glooming contribution in the news that this year's wheat crop is expected to add substantially to the costliness of the surplus crop program. There is no sign on the horizon of any wheat products chemurgical progress, although there is a place for such activity in connection with the steadily expanding industrial role of the starches.

It is anybody's guess to what, if any, extent chemurgic potentialities with reference to wheat will be given consideration at the conference of the Secretary of Agriculture with similar officials from Argentina, Australia, Canada, and France in Washington May 5 and 6, which will discuss the President's "food-for-peace" proposal of exploration of practical means of making use of wheat surpluses "in the interest of reinforcing peace and the welfare of friendly peoples throughout the world."

Critics of the costly, ineffective federal program of farm-surplus subsidization are making much of statistical data which they allege show that the benefits are largely gotten by big operators.

The answer to that and all other aspects of the help-the-farmer problem does not lie wholly, or even largely, in chemurgics or politics. It calls primarily for a complete change in the governmental approach, designed to get the small farmer out of the costly competitive production of grain and into the growing, processing, and marketing of "green vegetables." Such a change would necessitate revolutionary readaptations, including the return of many who have gone into industrial employment. But, the results could be made quite successful at far less cost to the providers of federal funds.

25 YEARS AGO
IN
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

(ISSUE OF APRIL 23, 1934)

The growing coolness of industry toward New Deal reforms was reflected in an OPD story datelined April 19, out of White Sulphur Springs, meeting place of the twenty-third annual convention of the American Drug Manufacturers Association. Noted the story in part, "It might be said that the greatest manifestation of enthusiasm greeted the reading of a telegram informing the convention that the Copeland bill to rewrite the federal food and drugs act would not be passed in the present session of congress."

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company and subsidiaries reported a net income of $175,816 for the year ended December 31, 1933, after depreciation but before loss in investment.

A story out of Louisville, Ky., gave some indication of the tenor of the times. According to the story, a firm called Crazy Water Hotel Company was suing a drug firm for infringing on the trade mark use of the word, "crazy." Noted OPD: "The plaintiff alleged that the drug company sold and substituted without explanation a product not that of the plaintiff in response to calls for 'Crazy Crystals.'" The story further noted that the plaintiff wanted an injunction to stop the illegal use and an accounting of profits and delivery of any materials the company may have bearing the word, "crazy."

50 YEARS AGO

(ISSUE OF APRIL 19, 1909)

Last year — 1958 — pretty obviously bore more than a passing resemblance to 1908. According to Theodore Ricksecker, president of the Manufacturing Perfumers Association speaking at that group's fifteenth annual meeting in New York, "the past year was one of solicitude and conservatism, economics and readjustment, one of hard conditions, very trying to business men, especially so to those manufacturing luxuries, demanding much patience and endurance."

"Advices from South Bend, Ind., state that following an investigation which has extended more than a month government officers have raided an oleomargarine plant and confiscated 2,500 pounds of alleged bogus butter and arrested the three owners. It is charged that the plant has been in operation thirteen months and in that time has defrauded the government out of $30,000."

A man named Declozets, of Rangoon, Burma, has applied for a patent for a ground nut (peanut) husking machine, which is said to work satisfactorily.

75 YEARS AGO

(ISSUE OF APRIL 23, 1884)

The old problem of f.o.b or not f.o.b. was just as much a problem to the industry in '84 as it is today. Notes the lead OPD editorial: "St. Louis jobbers have taken the lead in moving for a return to their former business rule of charging for boxes and cartage on assorted orders. It is but three months since these charges were abolished by a concerted movement among western jobbers, and the f.o.b system, which had come to be quite general in the east, became a national rule almost without exception. The latest action of the St. Louis jobbers will surprise many." Voicing sentiments for the uniformity a universal f.o.b policy over a period of time would have brought to the industry, the OPD editorial went on the say, "the avowal from St. Louis jobbers that the new method had been found unsatisfactory is surprising and we shall await with much interest the verdict of other western houses who have been asked to respond to an invitation to renew the custom of charging for boxes and cartage after May 1."

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Executives Are Casting a Baleful Eye on the Labor Front These Days as Unions Push For New Minimum Wage Levels in Congress and in the Administration of the Walsh-Healey Law.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

New minimum wage levels for the chemical industry are being pressed on two fronts by the labor organizations—in congress and in the administration of the Walsh-Healey public contracts law by the Department of Labor.

Positive action is scheduled in both instances within the very near future and it will be demanding close attention by chemical producers, distributors and consumers.

The unions are making an earnest drive in congress to raise the present minimum for all industry from $1 an hour to $1.25 an hour, and to bring in another large group for coverage under the law.

Present indications are that this drive will be only partially successful. The law may be broadened, but it is doubtful that the minimum will be changed this year. Historically, the precedents are against extending coverage and increasing the minimum in the same year.

But it is in the case of the minimum set under the Walsh-Healey law, that the industry's greatest interest lies. The Labor department has recently completed a new survey of wages in the industrial chemicals field which confirms union arguments that the current minimums of $1 to $1.15 an hour have long since failed to represent the "prevailing" minimum wage in this branch of the industry. The minimum wage in this branch of the industry was established in 1951.

Also, the trend of times is against continuation of any differentials between different sections of the country. Such a differential presently exists in the "prevailing" minimum for industrial chemicals—$1.15 in the north and $1 an hour for the rest of the country. In most instances where these differentials exist, the Labor department has been wiping them out in its new wage determinations. The paint industry is a case in point.

Another branch of the chemical industry due to feel the pressure of higher wage minimums is the "specialties" branch, presently defined as including cleaning and polishing preparations, disinfectants, dextrin sizes, inks, adhesives and cements, insecticides and fungicides.

Representatives have had one panel discussion with the Labor department officials on the wage survey questionnaire and are due for another later this month.

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Jobs & People

American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York—**M. B. Steele,** foreman at the firm's Saginaw, Mich., facility, has been named assistant superintendent at Washington, C. H., Ohio.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Franklin Allen** has been named a district manager in the western region of the firm's agricultural division. He succeeds **H. H. Phillips,** who has been promoted to assistant regional manager.

Armour Pharmaceutical Company, Chicago—**Herbert A. Berry,** formerly manager of wholesaler and hospital programs, has been appointed assistant sales manager of the specialty department.

Chemetron Corporation, Chicago —Seven regional managers for carbon dioxide have been announced by the new Cardox Division. They are: **Edward Schneider,** eastern region; **R. C. Wothe,** midcentral region; **H. E. Butler,** southern region; **Herbert Towner,** midwestern region; **Alvin Groppe,** central region; **Otis Brightwell,** southwestern region and **Paul F. Droste,** Pacific region.

Fleuroma, Inc., New York—**Francis Lions,** former consultant to the French perfume industry, has joined the firm as a perfumer.

W. R. Grace & Co's Dewey & Almy Chemical Division, Cambridge, Mass.—**Stephen B. Neiley** has been named engineering manager of the battery, polyfibron and textile division of the firm. He was formerly manager of the firm's Adams plant.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**Gilbert E. Cain** has been appointed manager of safety in the engineering department. He succeeds **Charles L. Jones** who has retired.

Plax Corporation — **Robert S. Roseman** has been named manager of the firm's Stonington, Conn., plant.

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York—**John H. Malloy** has been promoted to staff assistant in the Glenbrook Laboratories Division.

SOCMA Hears Warning

—Continued from page 7

of about 9 percent per year, Mr. Gavin said, and while their metals, ores, and petroleum products have been heavily hit, their coaltar materials are coming into this country in some abundance and we stand to feel it severely.

One of the answers to this, he went on, is that we are in a difficult labor-wage situtaion while the Russian worker receives what his government wishes to pay.

Mr. Gavin went on to point out that we are on the threshhold of outer space; the nuclear and missile ages are obsolete. It's up to us to exploit space and look toward eventual non-military uses for the future, he said, for it is through such exploitations that we will win out over the present dangerous challenge.

It is therefore up to business men, he continued to see that the proper people are elected to office in Washington, people who recognize the threat and will put to use the opportunities offered us by the space age.

We'll lose everything that we've come to accept so complacently, he warned, if we fail to face our danger. Russia has declared economic war on us, he said, a war that we will win only if we have the vision to recognize and do something about it.

Gas Plant on Stream

—Continued from page 4

Bolene, explained that air is compressed, pre-cooled, expanded, cleaned of impurities, and separated at temperatures about 300 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. At that point, the oxygen, nitrogen and argon gases become liquid and can be stored in the plant's four vacuum tanks.

A 16,000-volt power system is needed to furnish the current required to operate the plant's motors, compressors, heating column, expansion and refrigeration equipment, Mr. Bolene said.

In the western area, NCG also has gas-producing plants at San Leandro, Calif., Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash., and Salt Lake City, Utah.

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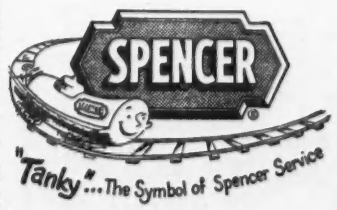

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Agricultural Chemicals

Steady improvement in the request for agricultural chemicals featured the market last week. Deliveries against former contracts continued to increase as weather conditions improved throughout the country, except in the northern plains states where severe drought and high winds have caused erosion and retarded field work in the flaxseed belt. Mixing operations were reported in full swing to meet the active demand for delivery against contracts. Pricewise the market maintained a firm tone for the entire list. Fair volume of business was noted in pesticides during the first quarter. Light carryover stocks from last year and good inquiry for this season was the cause of optimism among pesticide producers.

International Cooperation Administration has issued authorizations to Korea to purchase $1,950,000 of nitrogenous fertilizers and $2,100,000 of chemical preparations.

The fertilizer purchase authorization (PA 89-230-99-P1-9064) covers contracts entered between March 13 and June 30, 1959 and a terminal delivery date of September 30, 1959. Chemical preparations purchases (PA 89-390-P1-9260) are for the contract period March 17, 1959 to November 30, 1959 and have a terminal delivery date of March 31, 1960.

Iran's request for bids on 23,000 tons of fertilizer has been amended to read 5,000 metric tons of 4 instead of 6 types. All other terms and conditions remain unchanged. Copies of the amended invitation are available on loan from the Trade Development Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

Ammonium Nitrate—Production of ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, amounted to 2,272,905 short tons compared with 2,338,576 tons in 1957. Output of 100 percent original solution was reported at 2,520,964 tons in 1958 against 2,586,007 tons in 1957. During January the production of the fertilizer grade amounted to 207,464 tons compared with 208,059 tons in December and 213,544 tons, January last year. Stocks of fertilizer grade at plants in January were reported at 217,070 tons against 196,569 tons in December. Good movement to farms against former contracts was reported by suppliers. Prices were firmly held at current levels.

Ammonium Sulfate—Firm conditions prevailed in this market. Steady improvement was noted in the request for delivery against current contracts. Quotations ruled unchanged and steady.

Production of synthetic ammonium sulfate in January totaled 88,531 short tons compared with 89,084 tons in December and 83,451 tons, January, 1958. Stocks at producing plants in January amounted to 124,355 tons against 124,463 tons in December. Output of synthetic during 1958 was placed at 1,094,038 tons compared with 1,039,822 tons in 1957.

Anhydrous Ammonia—This material was moving steadily against contracts. Buying interest also showed good improvement of late. Prices were maintained at current levels. Production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia in January was above December totaling 337,973 short tons compared with 324,626 tons in December and 326,896 tons, January last year. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 221,519 tons in January and 190,079 tons in December. The output of byproduct liquor in January was indicated at 1,389 tons against 1,611 tons in December and 1,244 tons, January, 1958. Total production of synthetic anhydrous in 1958 was about 100,000 tons above the previous year and amounted to 3,831,425 short tons against 3,734,213 tons in 1957. Output of byproduct liquor was lower in 1958 totaling 15,010 tons compared with 17,341 tons in 1957.

Animal Proteins—Bone meal continued scarce and firm. Suppliers were unable to offer meal for nearby delivery owing to the sold up production. Tight conditions have been caused by the scarcity of bones. Buying interest was quite active. Quotations were more or less nominal at $75 per ton, f.o.b. works in the East. Hoofmeal also was in limited supply and held at $6.75 per unit ton, Chicago.

Trading in tankage was spotty. Market was unchanged and steady at $7 per unit ton, New York and $8, Chicago basis. Dried blood was steady, with last sales reported at $7.75 per unit ton, Chicago and unchanged at $7.25, New York basis.

While demand for fish meal was restricted, the market was maintained at current levels. Imported meal was held at $155 per ton, exdock, port of entry. Last sales took place at this level. Domestic meal and scrap were still scarce. Meal was nominal at $155 per ton, f.o.b. Atlantic coast and scrap, $150, same basis.

Nitrogen Solutions—Output of nitrogen solutions in January, including combination with urea (100 percent N) was indicated at 52,119 short tons against 66,553 tons revised in December and 40,516 tons, January 1958. Stocks at producing plants in January amounted to 32,546 tons and 22,665 tons in December. Production for the year 1958 was indicated at 638,272 short tons compared with 563,423 tons in 1957.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 18, 1958
112.61	112.61	112.61	109.33

For Current Prices see page 9

Pesticides

Chlordane — Poor weather conditions have slowed movement to formulators of agricultural grade for outdoor work. Demand for refined or clarified grade, usually used indoors against roaches and household insects, has been routine, sources said. Price held unchanged at long established levels.

DDT—Increased demand from government agencies, which has jumped to 57 million pounds thus far this season, has created a strong tone in this market. Demand for domestic requirements also has improved for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at prevailing levels. Flake and lump was quote at 23c. per pound, carlots, delivered and up to 26c. for smaller quantities.

Farm Chemicals Imports: February

Following are data compiled by the Census Bureau indicating volume of imports of agricultural chemicals for February and January. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. The term tons refers to short tons.

IMPORTS		February	January
Ammonium nitrate, including mixtures	tons	33,624	19,631
Ammonium phosphates	tons	18,192	15,035
Ammonium sulfate	tons	17,946	5,898
Blood, dried	tons	350	297
Calcium cyanide or lime nitrogen	tons	4,083	2,984
Castor bean pomace	tons	556	3,756
Fishmeal and scrap	tons	1,308	2,170
Guano	tons	3,741	0
Nitrate, calcium	tons	10,778	5,201
Sodium, crude and refined	tons	28,019	23,456
Peat Moss, fert. grade	tons	20,227	12,059
Phosphate, crude, including apatite and phosphate rock	tons	14,135	4,000
Potassium chloride, crude	tons	41,379	13,358
Nitrate, crude	tons	27	123
Sulfate, crude	tons	3,930	1,681
Urea	tons	6,402	3,027

Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Food consumed by man, cattle, cows, horses, swine, and poultry is usually fortified for if foods were eaten as grown, there would not be the sufficient amount of vitamins and minerals needed for animals to carry on basic metabolic activities. Also, often times today food products are processed. During the various stages of the processing, food can lose its natural level of wholesomeness, thus necessitating the incorporation of food supplements.

It is a common practice to give farm animals feed supplements. It has been found that through the use of these fortifiers poultry lay more eggs, grow bigger more quickly, and have less disease. The same holds true for cattle, cows, and swine. They appear healthier and stronger.

There are some sixteen different chelate manufacturers which means there is keen competition in the industry. The most popular chelates today are those based on ethylene-diamine tetra-acetic acid, commonly known as EDTA. Research, however, is continuing on a wide scale to develop new and different types of chelating agents with broader advantages. There has been a definite uphill climb for producers in this industry.

Another area of industry to have undergone tremendous research is the fatty nitrogens. Current useful applications, such as in ore flotation work and in petroleum oil additives, are becoming more and more important commercially and are building up a nice volume of business. This is a wide open market and the potentials are only awaiting chemical development to outstrip present applications ten-fold.

What's Reported On Here

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Fatty Acid Derivatives

Fatty acids are a group of related organic acids occurring in nature usually in conjunction with glycerol, in the form of the glycerol ester or tri-glyceride. These naturally occurring fats and oils have become a tremendously large source of raw materials for the manufacture of chemical synthetics.

Among these derivatives of animal or vegetable oils are the fatty nitrogens which are making a significant dent in the commercial market. This new area of fatty chemistry finds its widest application so far in ore flotation work, in petroleum oil additives and in the prevention of formation or sedimentation of sludge in oil storage.

Among the various groups derived from fatty acides are the amides. Archer-Daniels-Midland Company has developed a group of amides under the tradename **"Adogens."** Armour Chemical Division of Armour & Company markets amides under the name of **"Armids,"** and General Mills produces the **"Alamide"** fatty amides.

Of ADM's line of amides, **"Adogen 72,"** an oleyl amide, and **"Adogen 57,"** an erucyl amide, are used principally in polyethylene as slip agents. ADM's hard amide, **"Adogen 40"** (hydrogenated tallow) is described as being useful as an antiblock agent in polyethylene. **"Adogen 40"** and **"Adogen 42"** are utilized as intermediates in the manufacture of textile resins. ADM states that users will find that the "hard" amides in beaded form are especially convenient and overcome many of the usual handling problems.

The **"Adogens"** are light in color. Among the many applications, they are used in textile finishes, as foam stabilizers in detergents, in durable water repellants, to improve the penetration, flexibility and translucency of wet-waxed paper coatings, and to assist the wax phase of waterproofing and protective coatings.

One of Armour's **"Armids"** is **"Armid HT."** It is compatible with a number of materials such as stearic and oleic acids, and spermaceti and carnauba waxes. It is soluble in a wide range of solvents as well. Among the advantages of **"Armid HT"** is the fact that it enhances the ozone resistance of certain rubber products to weather exposure.

Armour claims that the addition of **"Armid HT"** is beneficial in the molding of plastics derived from polystyrene, polyvinylchloride and polyesters. **"Armid HT"** is said to aid adhesion, anti-block and anti-tack and viscosity controls in printing inks. Finally the product finds application in organosols and plastisols, solvent coatings and paraffin coatings.

General Mills' **"Alamide H26"** is a hydrogenated tallow amide which comes in two forms: powdered and flaked. It is used primarily as a textile water repellent intermediate and as a compounding agent for polyethylene to prevent blocking. **"Alamide H26"** cuts sulfur bloom which occurs between the preforming and vulcanizing operations in rubber. The product is also said to cut ozone attack to rubber.

In the molding of simulated wood products, by adding **"Alamide H26,"** smoother moldings and better release are achieved from the mold. In the molding of plastics derived from polystyrene, polyvinylchloride and polysters **"Alamide H26"** has proven itself advantageous.

Emulsions and Latexes

Different types of emulsions have been developed in order to meet the varying application requirements in the numerous industries. Even in one type of emulsion, such as the polyvinyl acetate emulsions, there is a wide choice offered as to viscosity, particle size, flow characteristics, drying time, film-forming properties and compounding stability.

Polyvinyl acetate emulsions are described as having advantages over other resins because they have mechanical and compounding stability, are stable over a wide pH and temperature range. The pH of a polyvinyl acetate is adjustable above or below seven, and plasticizers, pigments, extenders and small amounts of organic solvents can be added without breaking the emulsion.

One of a series of emulsions manufactured by Shawinigan Resins Corporation is **"Gelva TS-85."** This is a new fine particle polyvinyl acetate homopolymer emulsion said to have an average particle size of 0.2 to 0.3 microns and an emulsion viscosity of 1400 to 1700 centipoises at 55 pereent solids. Tolerance to most plasticizers: borax, inorganic salts and most organic solvents (excepting ethyl alcohol) is good, Shawinigan asserts.

It is also reported that films cast from **"Gelva TS-85"** emulsion have high gloss and clarity and possess strong resistance to water, grease and oils. Films are described as flexible at room temperature without the addition of a plasticizer. All of the above mentioned properties make **"Gelva TS-85"** suitable for use in paper coatings, textile finishes, adhesives, and surface coatings.

"Vinac" polyvinyl acetate emulsions are available from Colton Chemical Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, Inc. **"Vinac WR-21"** has a particle size of average one micron, and emulsion viscosity of 600 to 1200 cps., and a pH range of four to six. Because of its tolerance for dextrin, **"Vinac WR-21"** is recommended to adhesive manufacturers. It is also said to be of use to manufacturers of textile sizes and finishes for it offers a finish of good permanence and has wash resistance and stiffening properties which are not ordinarily found in polyvinyl acetate emulsions. Colton states that **"Vinac WR-21"** will not form a film or obtain good adhesive properties unless sufficient plasticizers or solvents are added.

—Continued on page 44

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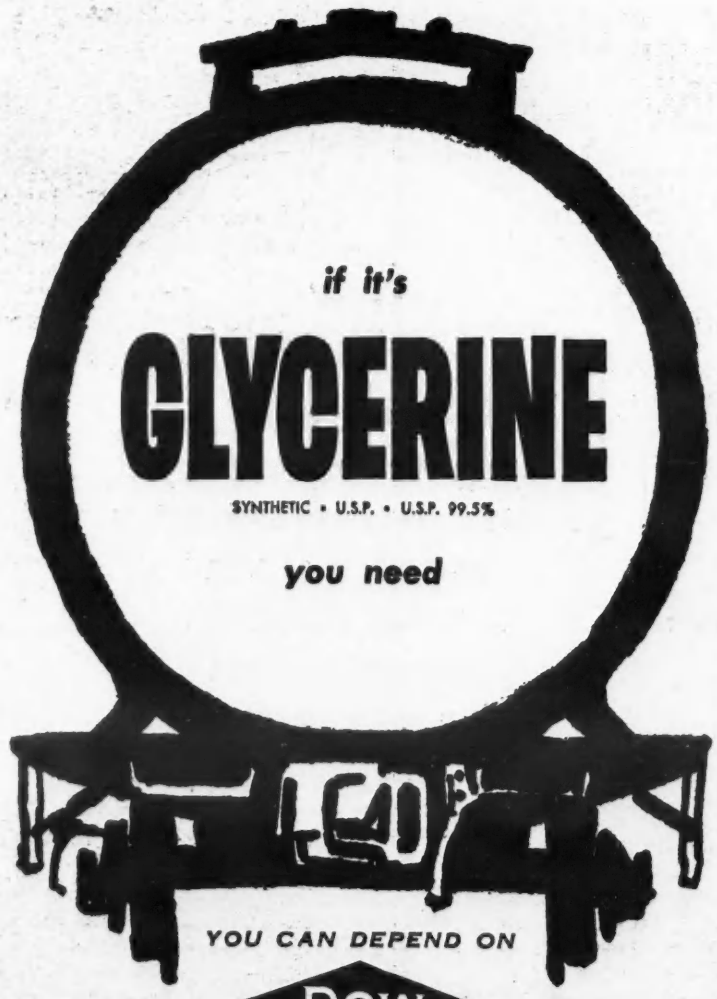

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Aliphatic Organics

Optimism is growing like the speedy spread of Spring weeds. And while the in-depth digger might protest, it seems like several of the reasons why are right on the surface for all to see and evaluate. For instance: A Ford official predicts that new car sales this year will total 6 million units, mostly US-built, upward revising an earlier industry estimate of 5½ million; leading chemical firms report first quarter earnings and sales at record-levels, some in fact all-time highs; and spokesmen for practically every chemical complex notes that March business was the best by far in many, many months.

Examining last quarter's excellent sales results in retrospect, trade sources remarked that expectations had been for an improved performance, but the amazing part was that the upturn came so swiftly and so spectacularly. The possibility of a steel strike next July, they admitted, was undoubtedly one of the outside factors responsible.

However, most of the trade placed greater stress on the rapid growth in industrial activity which has more or less paralleled the accelerating rate of new car sales. For as one man remarked, whether it's a good thing or not, it is definitely a fact that the US economy is pretty much auto-oriented—and certainly chemicals are, winding up in Detroit in every conceivable form—fibers, coatings, plastics innumerable, rubber tires.

While it is possible to single out some of the large volume chemicals as displaying great strength, it is difficult to detect any particularly weak areas in today's overall aliphatics market. Apparently, organic chemicals, interrelated in manufacture and as building blocks in captive operations, profit down-the-line when business is good.

Chlorinated solvents appear to have made a fine recovery in recent weeks and, in fact, carbon tet demands have increased this Spring to a greater extent than the normal seasonal rise would seem to warrant. Sources explained that the outlook is excellent for both aerosol insecticides and home air conditioning units this summer and carbon tet is linked to both items via its principal outlet, the manufacture of chlorofluorhydrocarbons.

Pentaerythritols, price-upped April 1, also show vast improvement. Notice of the change, the trade said, induced contract customers to order big with the result that steady movement of materials is guaranteed throughout the remainder of the quarter.

Steady interest is also reported for both refined and synthetic glycerine. And according to a leading refiner, the fact that 1959 is shaping up as a year of high business activity, indicates that glycerine will resume its normal growth pattern of 2 percent a year.

Acrylamide—OPD this week adds quotations on acrylamide to its extended list of Prices Current.

The chemical is priced at 58c. per pound, drum truckloads, and at 60c. per pound, drums less than truckloads, on an f.o.b. works basis.

According to the producer, acrylamide may be polymerized in water to yield thick, colorless water-soluble products which are useful as adhesives, coatings, dispersants, etc., in the leather, paper, plastics, surface coatings, and textile fields.

Butadiene—Butadiene overcapacity is a well-known fact that needs no elaborating on. But what to do with the surplus is a problem that is being talked about.

This year, it's said, there won't be a substantial European market, which drained off considerable tonnage in '58, because the rubber plants overseas now have or will soon have their own "satellite" butadiene facilities on stream. So the search is on for new end-uses.

One trade member has suggested two areas in which developments could come. The first is cis-polybutadiene which is described as an excellent extender for natural rubber. The second area for potential growth of butadiene is as a polymer in rocket fuel. Admittedly, this field is highly competitive but the great availability of butadiene is a factor in the chemical's favor, it's said—which is turning a weakness into a source of strength, a nice trick when it can be arranged.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Demands for carbon tetrachloride, understandably modest earlier in the year, shot up like the more successful of the missiles in March. And according to reports of last week, the sales curve has continued to rise.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 18, 1958
130.60	130.60	130.53	130.98

For Current Prices see page 9

Producers usually find that requirements for carbon tet for chlorofluorohydrocarbon manufacture increase in the Spring, but this year, the growth in inquiry was said to have gone beyond the normal seasonal spurt.

Pleasantly surprised by the quickening sales pace, sources explained that the outlook for greater summer sales of aerosols—particularly such warm-winter items as insecticides, as well as home air-conditioning units was undoubtedly behind the currently active carbon tet market.

Carbon tet is intimately linked to both aerosols and air-conditioning units via its major application, chlorofluorhydrocarbons which get into propellants as well as refrigerants.

Sales of air conditioners, in a slump last summer while the recession firmly gripped the nation's pocketbook, are expected to rise this year with the generally optimistic attitude of the buying public.

Formaldehyde—A development that could and probably will spur formaldehyde consumption to new highs was announced last week.

A leading organic chemicals producer, which has come up with countless new things for better living, reported that it has developed a new high-strength plastic called Delrin (chemically known as an acetal resin) which it described as the first usable polymer of formaldehyde.

Commenting on this development, trade members mentioned that there has been much interest of late in formaldehyde because its simple molecular structure makes it an ideal building block. They indicated that research programs, similar to the one that came up with Delrin, are probably being conducted by the various formaldehyde producers.

All reports noted that Delrin was obviously a product with a "lot of merit" and that it was bound to catch on eventually in the areas for which it was designed—as a competitor to such metals as brass and zinc in a wide spectrum of uses including automotive and appliance applications.

But what growth record has been projected for the new plastic, no outsider could say. Thus it was impossible to determine what the new development will ultimately mean in terms of formaldehyde requirements. It was assumed, however, that formaldehyde consumption should be boosted appreciably once the new plastic is in full production which, by the way, is expected shortly.

Glycerine—No unusual peaks or valleys in demand for either refined or synthetic glycerine were noted during the first three months of the year, and based on movement thus far in April, trade people believe that this steady buying pattern will prevail throughout the remainder of this quarter. Summer slowdowns may take their toll thereafter they said.

Crude glycerine remains in tight supply and the high prices being asked has restricted trading, at least with the refiners. District users, it appears, have been doing most of the buying.

Very little material has been coming in from foreign sources and, according to trade reports, tight supplies and high prices in world markets will probably keep US imports of crude at low levels for some weeks to come. It was explained that what crude has been shipped here in recent months was for the most part the production of overseas plants of several of the leading US soap-makers.

With crude trading so restricted, prices for saponification at 19½c. per pound and

Aliphatic Organics

for soaplye at 18c. are looked upon as nominal.

In its 1958 annual review, a leading glycerine refiner notes: "The reliability of glycerine as an effective barometer of general economic conditions was clearly demonstrated last year. That business was improving substantially during last half of 1958 was evident from the increasing demand for glycerine from well diversified markets. Particularly encouraging was the volume movement into the fields of pharmaceuticals, cellophane, tobacco and alkyd resins. Consumption during the last quarter reached about 63.3 million pounds—some 9 million pounds or 16 percent above first quarter 1958."

And for the 1959 outlook, the producer states: "With 1959 shaping up as a year of high business activity, we look for glycerine to resume its normal growth pattern of 2 percent per year."

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were generally steady throughout the nation during the week ended April 14. Demand was moderate on the east and west coasts with prices unchanged. At New Orleans, some distributors reported an advance to 12.5c. but the "mostly" price held unchanged at 12c. per gallon. Principal reason for the price advance was said to be based on cost of recent purchases from Cuba, Agricultural Marketing Service indicated.

Puerto Rican producers have contracted to sell about 181,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses, 88.4 degrees Brix, at 11c. per gallon, gross price at Puerto Rican port.

Molasses used in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol during February, 1959, increased about 13 percent from January usage but was 52 percent below the volume used in February, 1958, according to the Internal Revenue Service. Molasses used at industrial alcohol plants during the period July, 1958-February, 1959, amounted to 24.7 million wine gallons, less than half of the 51.2 million used during the same period a year earlier.

Pentaerythritol—Notice early in March that prices on all pentaerythritols would be advanced April 1 on contract, created an immediate flurry of buying—as frequently happens when a quarterly price increase is announced—sources reported last week. Trying to get under the price wire, they said, contract customers increased orders significantly enough to insure steady movement of materials throughout the remainder of the quarter.

Adequate supplies of all forms of pentaerythritol with the possible exception of di-PE which has been tight for many months are reported. Still there are no excess stocks as plagued the industry during the heat of the recession. These appear to have long since been worked off, and the current high production rate—estimated at 65 million pounds annually—is said to represent actual requirements.

A feature of the new price schedule is the 1 cent west coast differential, a traditional pricing pattern that was deleted last Fall when a highly competitive market developed on the west coast. It was thought earlier that this differential might not be around long but recent trade comment seems to contradict this view.

According to several sources, spiraling freight costs necessitate a higher west coast price since production facilities are located in the east. Even with the additional one cent revenue, they said, producers here are still absorbing more than half of the freight tariff. They were of the opinion, therefore, that whatever the competitive situation was, the differential would have to stay if they are to realize neccessary profit on west coast business.

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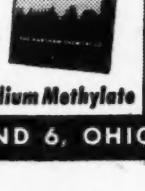

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Asarco's Alton Smelter Will Close Down in July

The Alton, Ill., lead smelter of American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, will close down in July after more than fifty years of continuous operation. Asarco said termination of a smelting contract between St. Joseph Lead Company and American Smelting had made the step imperative.

The import quotas on lead and zinc, imposed by the United States government last October 1, were also a factor in the decision to close the plant, Asarco said, because the quota restrictions make it impossible to obtain an ore supply for the plant from other sources.

The Alton smelter is a custom plant which was built and equipped to handle high-grade lead concentrates of the type produced in the southeast Missouri lead belt. The major customer for the smelter has been for many years St. Joseph Lead. The output of the southeastern Missouri mines of St. Joseph can now be handled entirely by that company's smelting facilities.

Abbey Reports Success With Polyvinyl Chloride

Development of an electrically conductive polyvinyl chloride compound has been announced by Abbey Plastic Corporation in Hudson, Mass.

The material, described as a "semiconductor," has an electrical volume resistivity of 11 ohms per centimeter cubed. It is designated as Abbey 100. It is already commercially available for extrusion, calendering and injection molding.

Medicinals Under

—*Continued from page 7*

ing from introduction of a non-patented new drug under a generic name.

"Almost immediately, a whole array of drug houses, most of which contributed nothing to research or the task of making the drug known, market the same product under its generic name.

"A prescription for the generic product is as likely to be filled with any of the secondary products as the original. The investment of the original manufacturer in the product is diluted to the point where he fails to get a reasonable return. And if this occurs often enough, he will be unwilling, indeed unable, to spend money on any research that leads to a drug that must carry a generic name."

Polio, Flu Vaccine

—*Continued from page 7*

concentrations produced higher antibody levels in the blood than did the standard vaccine in water-and-oil vehicle."

Two other research developments Pfizer announced are:

- "Niamid," a new drug for the treatment of mental depression.
- A new antibiotic, "PA-114B-3," to be used to combat bacteria currently causing stubborn infection in hospitals.

According to the Pfizer claims, "Niamid" is not only more active than other drugs, but is also safer. In chronic canine toxicity tests, it was compared with the currently employed anti-depressant "and found to be three times safer."

Extensive clinical trials of the drug are now underway, it was added.

"PA-114B-3" is described by Pfizer as the third member of a group of new antibiotics, all produced by the same microorganism, a mold-like creature of the same genus which produces such antibiotics as "Terramycin" and streptomycin.

HEADS INT'L UNIT: Walter . Roider, Jr., appointed general manager of its international department by Borden Chemical Company, New York.

Polyethylene, Synthetic

—*Continued from page 5*

food packager. This market, presently nonexistent, should use 5.5 million pounds of polyethylene film by 1964.

- "Wrapping of cigarette packages with polyethylene is on the horizon.
- "None of polyethylene film's present markets is saturated. Produce packaging, for instance, where polyethylene has clearly proved its superiority in cost and housewife acceptance, could utilize 100 million pounds annually by 1963."

The use of synthetic resin adhesives in packaging this year will hit close to 165 million pounds—valued at approximately $40 million—according to Mr. Bromley.

The Shawinigan man said that by the end of this year the volume of synthetic resin adhesives used for packaging purposes will have grown more than 200 percent since 1950, when only 53 million pounds were employed. Of the 165 million pounds expected to be consumed this year, more than 70 percent will be based on olyvinyl acetate, Mr. Bromley added.

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Petroleum Derivatives

First quarter reports now flooding the mails and business sections of the daily papers reflect upward trends virtually without exception. There is no question that the low point of the recession has been left far behind and the presence of a quantity of free money has left its mark on the market scene. However, as one petroleum producer put it, the past six months have seen a sort of operation boot-strap in action. The world of US industry, frightened early in 1958 by what appeared to be the ghost of '29 hovering overhead, made a concerted effort to push the spectre out of sight and back into history where it belonged. The present show of strength in nearly all sectors of the industrial scene seem confirmation enough that industry, when it wants, can cast a long positive shadow over the national economy. However, the way the petroleum producer sees it, this next quarter may reflect some relaxing of effort and thus, some slow-down in gains. It all depends, he adds, on how intent industry is on steering a forceful course.

Price Trends

Advanced

Petrolatum, ¾c. to 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 18, 1958
104.42	104.42	104.42	105.71

For Current Prices see page 9

Two producers of petrolatum have announced price hikes for white and yellow grades of petrolatum. The price shifts will cover export material as well as domestic. In general the price is a boost of ⅜ cents per pound for yellow grade material and ½ cents per pound for white. Producers attribute the move to heightening production costs and to a perceptible increase in demand.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene — On the whole, dealers here report, the market has shown marked improvement over the position held last year at this time. However, the inventory picture continues to be one of excessive plenty and producers concede that they have no answer to the problem and foresee none in the immediate future.

A Bureau of Census report on imports notes some 9,240,423 gallons brought into the country in February. All from behind the iron curtain, the government report says 659,217 gallons came from Czechoslovakia while the rest was brought in from Soviet Russia.

Developments in the price field continue to reflect pretty sharp practices. Some producers still tend to point bitterly at the imports, being bought at something less than domestic material. However, most manufacturers concede that the domestic situation has developed along present lines purely because of the internal situation and would have done so whether or not the Soviet material was ever brought into the country.

Toluene—No very great changes have been marked in this market. The general pick-up in business reflected in other areas of the market, has made itself felt here. However, the differentiation between capacity and demand continues to be a problem. Exports, one source says, are expected to stand pretty much at last years level, and thus will take a healthy slice off the top of industrial stores.

Partial Aromatics—Business is up, producers here have reported. Partially, they say, it is seasonal. Also, however, the industrial scene appears to be perking up. A great deal will depend, it was added, on just what developments take place is the steel industry labor-management arena. This picture should be cleared up, one way or the other, sometime next month, it was felt.

LPG's

Butanes—Production of this material at plants in January amounted to 163,409,000 gallons, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Mines. Production at refineries, the report says, amounted to 35,574,000 gallons. Stocks of butanes at plants, terminals and underground on January 31, the report added, amounted to 81,342,000 gallons against the 93,058,000 gallons on hand at the end of the month previous. Demand for January in deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline was tallied at 86,978,000 gallons while some 127,123,000 gallons went into other uses.

Butane-Propane Mix—Plant production of this material this January has been computed by the Bureau of Mines at some 64,777,000 gallons as compared with the 5,040,000 gallons produced at refineries. Stocks of butane-propane mix on January 31 is tallied in the Bureau's report at about 20,943,000 gallons. This figure reflects something of a slash from the 32,587,000 gallons in stocks at the end of December. Demand for the mixture was 1,092,000 gallons in deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline while some 80,453,000 gallons went into other uses.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 4 totaled 252,388,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 254,358,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,970,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,600,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 370,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

Waxes, Mineral

Production of petroleum waxes in January was tallied by the Bureau of Mines at 499,000 barrels or 16,000 barrels per day. This figure is a step-up from the 456,000 barrels produced in December and the 440,000 barrels produced during January of last year.

Imports were down to about 1,000 barrels. Importers had brought some 3,000 barrels into the country in December.

Stocks of petroleum in January amounted to 714,000 barrels, a figure almost identical with the 712,000 barrels in stock at the end of January and a total not too far removed from the 702,000 barrels in stock at the end of January of last year.

Domestic demand, the Bureau of Mines says, totaled 426,000 barrels in January as compared to the 381,000 barrels demand picture in December and the 342,000 barrels for January, 1958.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended April 3 indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,129,000 barrels, a decrease of 64,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,199,000 barrels were 192,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 985,000 barrels above the week ended April 4, 1958. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 930,000 barrels daily, compared with 908,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending April 3, crude oil production averaged 7,163,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,143,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 931,000 barrels daily.

Petrolatum—Producers of this material boosted the prices of white and yellow domestic grades last week for the first time in two years. The prices of export materials were also hiked.

White grades were increased by ½c. per pound; yellow grades moved up ⅜c. per pound. Export materials moved up to about the same level.

Producers attributed the move to two factors. One, demand at present is considered healthily above average, and two, production costs at near every level (raw material, labor, transportation) have been moving up continuously while producers were trying to hold their prices down.

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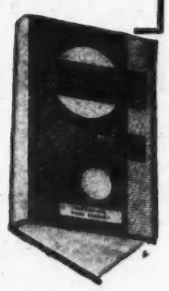

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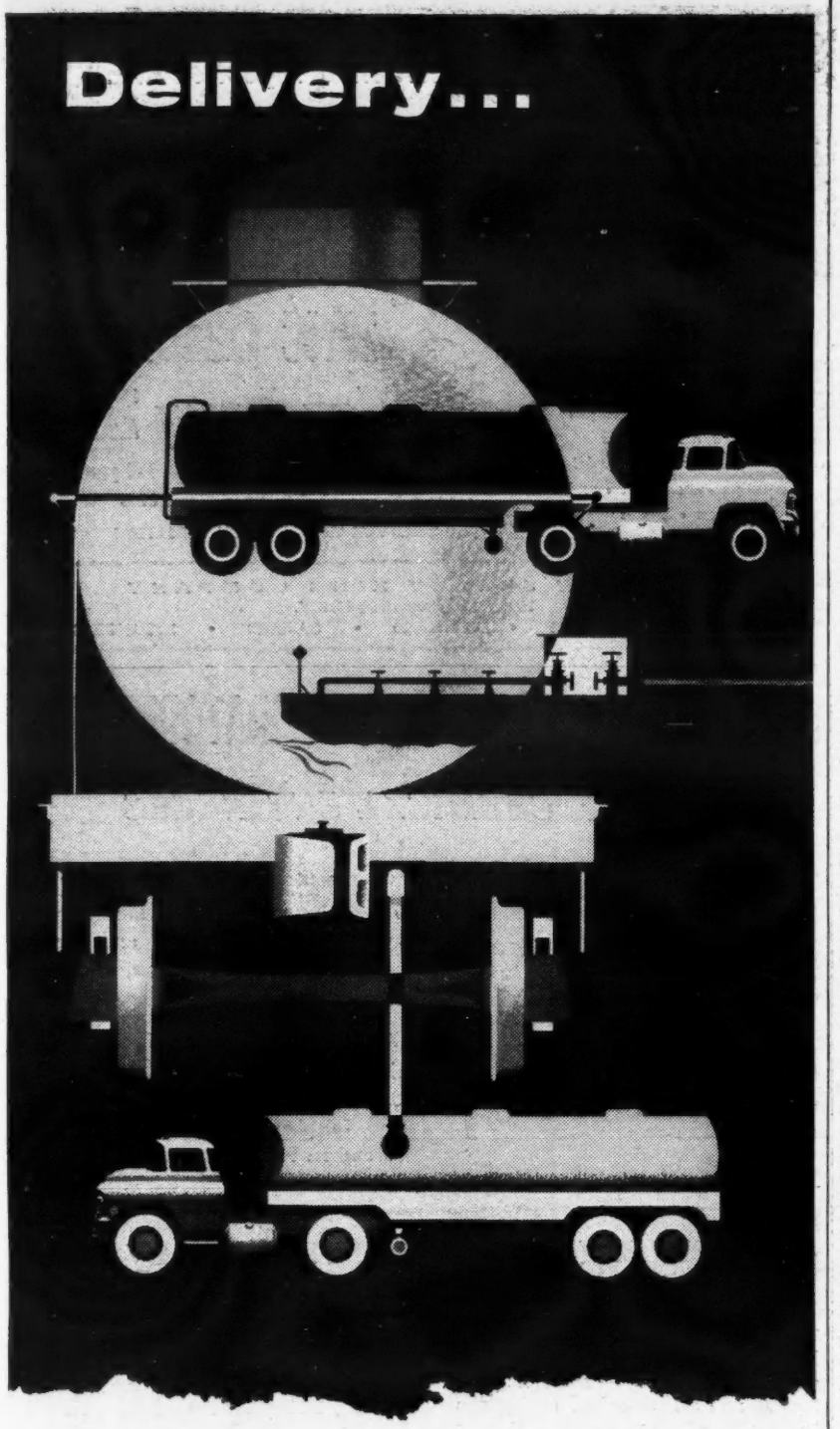

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Coal Chemicals

Business continued brisk in coal chemicals markets last week. Pressure has continued to mount on naphthalene. Contract consumers have been taking heavier quantities than normal as protection against a possible steel strike this summer. The preliminary jockeying which took place between management and labor in the steel industry was anything but promising. Late in the week, the major rubber companies were struck. The heavy stocking of bulk chemicals that has been taking place has caused more than one trade source to cast a jaundiced eye on third quarter prospects. If there is no strike, it was said, the industry can expect a "period of inventory digestion . . . or indigestion." If there is a prolonged strike, business will be slowed to a walk anyway.

Large consumers of benzene have continued to buy heavily for storage in order to assure a steady flow of plastics and resins to the auto industry in an emergency. One source pointed out that there is a limit to the storage space available. In this quarter, a leveling off in benzene demand was expected to take place long before the actual strike deadline. Toluene was moving in good volume to coatings outlets. Production far outstrips chemical demand, but retention of toluene in gasoline stream has become a stabilizing influence in the market.

Shipments of maleic anhydride were being delayed, in most cases up to a week, as a result of stockpile buying and a booming polyester resins market. The situation was expected to ease as seasonal buying tapers off, sources said. Occasional delay in the shipping of phthalic anhydride has been noted, but sources say stocks are fully adequate. Orders have been received all at once that would normally be spread over a period of a month, it was said.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported steel production set a record in March, when furnaces poured 11,567,000 net tons of ingots and steel for castings. The only two previous months in which production exceeded 11 million tons were: October, 1956, (11,048,513 tons) and January, 1957, (11,008,762 tons). Total output for the first quarter of 1959 was 30,487,323 net tons as against 18,790,857 in the comparable period last year, and 31,585,042 net tons in the first quarter of 1957. Based on this year's capacity rating of 147,633,670 net tons, facilities were utilized at an average of 92.3 percent of capacity in March, compared with 84.8 percent in February.

The Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended April 19 would amount to 93.5 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,648,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,641,000 tons in the previous week, 2,631,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,285,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 18, 1958
118.57	118.57	118.55	118.13

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—This market has come under better inquiry as consumers have been inventorying against a possible steel strike. The added activity has been virtually industry-wide. Large consumers, with commitments to the auto industry, have been seeking extra supplies in order to assure a steady stream of plastics and resins to the automotive industry through any strike period. It was pointed out that auto makers have the steel to keep turning out cars and will expect to be supplied with the approximately 25 pounds of plastics that goes into each unit.

The Bureau of Mines reported cokeoven production of benzene during February amounted to 12.4 million gallons as against 12.2 million in the previous month, and 9.2 million in the comparable month last year. Output for the first two months of this year was 24.7 million gallons as against 19.9 million in the two month period last year.

Sales of cokeoven material in February were 12.5 million gallons, 11.1 million in the previous month, and 8.2 million gallons in February, 1958. Sales in the first two months of this year were 23.7 million gallons as compared with 20.6 million in the two month period last year.

Stocks on hand at producing plants at the close of February amounted to 12.2 million gallons as compared to 12.5 million at the beginning of the month, and 11.0 million gallons at the close of February last year.

Coaltar—Cokeoven production of crude coaltar in February was 77 million gallons as against 71.7 million in the previous month, and 51.3 million gallons in the comparable month last year. Output for the first two months totaled 148.6 million gallons as against 110.3 million in the two month period last year.

Sales of crude material during February amounted to 28.5 million gallons as against 29.1 in the previous month, and 20.7 million gallons in the comparable month last year. Sales for the first two months of this year were 57.6 million gallons as compared with 48.6 million in the two months last year.

Stocks on hand at producing plants at the close of February amounted to 36.1 million gallons as compared with 35.7 million at the beginning of the month and 37 million gallons at the close of February, 1958.

Cresols—Markets have exhibited better tone recently, according to reports in some quarters. However, movement of ortho and meta-para cresols could not be called brisk. Prices remain unchanged.

Creosote—The market was quiet. Last change in creosote was the April 1 advtance of 2c. per gallon on straight creosote oil in tank lots. The increase moved the price up to 24c. per gallon.

Cresylic Acid—Movement was routine. The TCP outlet remains slow. The low returns on phthalates were partially responsible, it was said. TCP demand for gasoline use was somewhat improved, but far from robust.

Naphthalene—Domestic producers have reported tremendous releases for naphthalene in recent weeks. Consumers were continuing to take more than contract amounts. Price was firm at 5c. per pound in tanks. Reliable trade sources said European naphthalene was not being offered for shipment before the fourth quarter, and current prices quoted on import material were nominal at 5½c. per pound. Unusually heavy buying for inventory as protection against a steel strike, plus the domestic price drop, which caused imports to dry up, has brought about the sharp reversal in this market.

Toluene—Demand from coatings makers has been showing improvement in recent weeks, it was said. Other outlets remained slow. Price was unchanged at 25c. per gallon, delivered East of the Rockies.

The market has been steadied to some extent by the amount of toluene being run into gasoline. Production so far outstrips chemical demand now, that the gasoline outlet forms a great stabilizing influence, it was said.

Xylene—The market was unchanged. Localized competitive conditions have made the going rough at times for this solvent. However, sources point out there is nothing new in this. Heavy additions to petroleum capacity in recent years has added to oversupply problems in this market as well as in toluene.

Intermediates

Bisphenol-A—The last price change in this market was the establishment of a new quantity breakdown, whereby 70,000 pound lots or more were offered at 29½c. per pound. Carload and truckload price was quoted at 30c. per pound. As with some other bulk chemicals, producers of this material have been hit with a sheaf of orders which they would normally have expected to be spread over a longer

Coal Chemicals

period. Any shortage was felt to be more a matter of physically moving material to the consumer than inadequate production capacity.

2,6-DBPC — Producers were entering their busy season on this item. Price reductions early in the year had not appreciably stimulated sales, according to most reports.

Annual production reports of the Tariff Commission indicated production of both tech. and food grades at 7.8 million pounds in 1955 as against 10.4 million in the following year and 13.6 million during 1957. Sales for the three years were $6.7 million in 1955, $8.3 million in the following year, and $10.3 million during 1957.

Production of food grade material has shown a good increase, although output remains small in comparison to technical. Production of food grade in 1956 amounted to 1,673,000 pounds with a unit value of 99c. per pound, as against 8,767,000 pounds with a value of 81c. per pound of technical. In 1957, technical grade production amounted to 9,943,000 pounds with a unit value of 80c., as compared with 3,660,000 pounds of food grade with a unit value of 98c. per pound. Adequate capacity to produce the raw material, p-cresol, has assured the industry of a steady supply of DBPC.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended April 19, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	939,139
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,905,186
Benzene	gals.	3,674,176
Coaltar	gals.	21,830,872
Crude chemical oil	gals.	691,997
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	131,809
Toluene	gals.	889,711
Xylene	gals.	283,618

Pentachlorophenol — Withdrawals continued at a routine pace. Sources expected a pickup with warmer weather as utility companies and railroads begin spring maintenance chores. Some sources felt the 3c. differential between penta and creosote would serve to stimulate more interest in the former. Last price change in this market was a 1c. per pound across the board price decline which took place in December.

Maleic Anhydride—Material was in tight supply and slated to remain so for the immediate future. A booming polyester resins market coupled with stockpile buying was felt to have brought the situation about. Some easing supplies was expected within the month. Price was unchanged from previous report.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand remains brisk for phthalic anhydride. Producers have reported being fairly well sold up as a result of heavy buying for inventory as well as actual consumption. Industry capacity was fully adequate for trade needs.

Rubber Chemicals—Census bureau reported imports in February of accelerators amounted to 235,009 pounds, export of antioxidants was 628,087 pounds, and other rubber compounding agents, 176,625 pounds.

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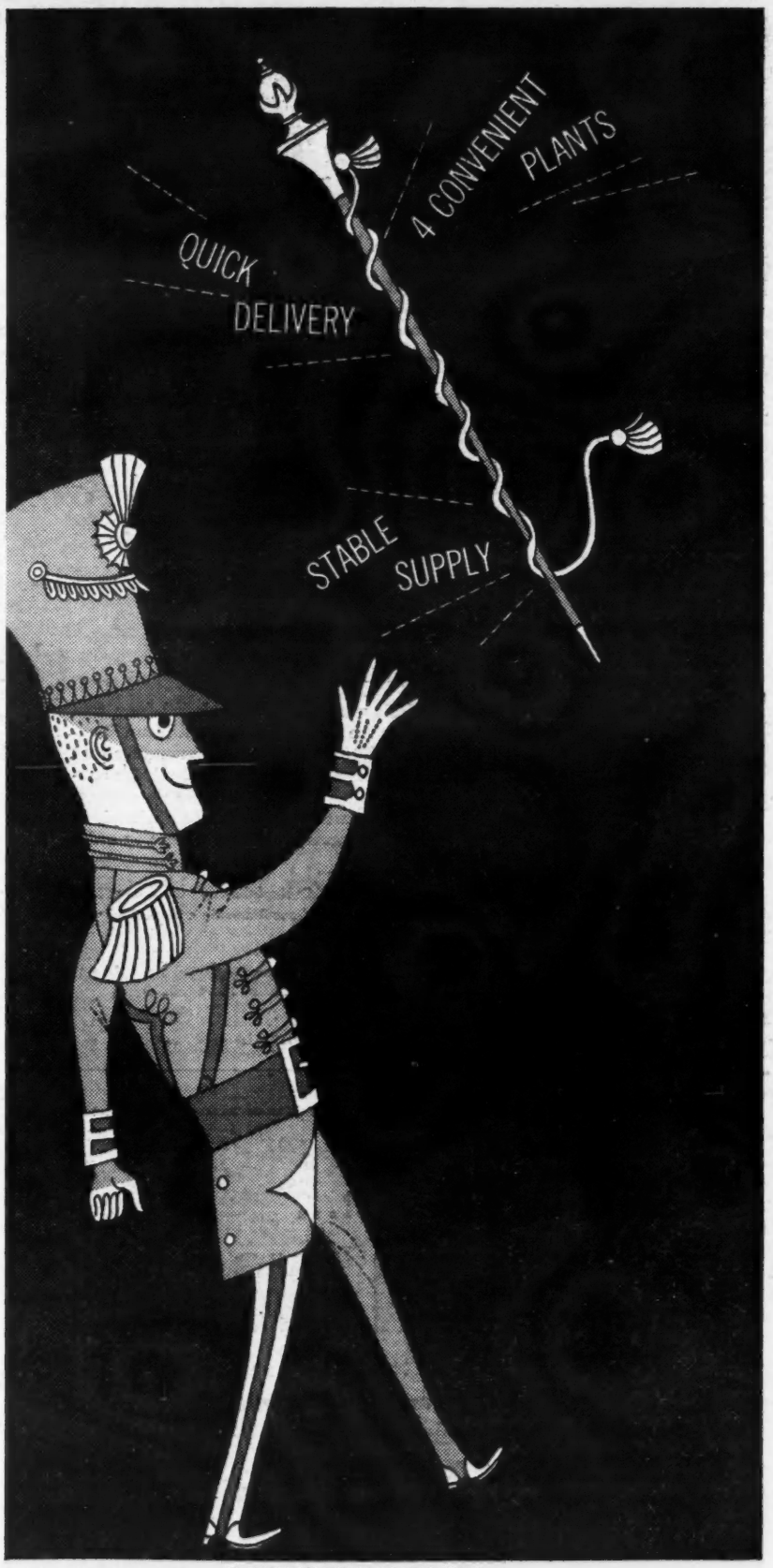

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Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 37

"Vinac WR-50" is a homopolymer polyvinyl acetate emulsion having particle size of 0.5 microns, an emulsion viscosity of 1200 to 1800 cps. at 55 to 57 percent solids and a pH range of 4.0 to 6.0. **"Vinac WR-50"** is designed for applications where a high degree of water resistance and fast film-forming characteristics are desired.

Chelating Agents

Chelating agents are becoming better known all the time in the industrial world. Chelating refers to a general type of reaction between metal ions and a variety of compounds called chelating agents, in which the metal ions are chemically inactivated. Free metal ions, even in trace amounts, are undesirable in many industrial processes. Because of this, chelating agents are widely employed for their ability to render inactive such ions. Most metals which form stable di- or polyvalent ions can be chelated. Alkaline earths such as calcium and magnesium and the transition metals such as copper, nickel, zinc and cobalt are some of the more common chelate formers.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Company has on the market a chelating agent called **"Seqonyx-Tex."** This is a complex, glassy phosphate which has a physical appearance of a hydroscopic coarse powder. **"Seqonyx-Tex"** is readily soluble in cold or lukewarm water. This chelting agent is said to be compatible with alkalies and most electrolytes. Onyx suggests that **"Seqonyx-Tex"** be used for water softening, metal sequestration, solubilization, dispersing and peptizing, as an auxiliary emulsifier, and a corrosion inhibitor.

Among the advantages of the product Onyx claims that it prevents formation of insoluble lime soaps and solubilizers and removes lime soaps formed during bleaching. **"Seqonyx-Tex"** is also said to provide cleaner whites when present during bleaching, to prevent dulling of colors due to soluble iron salts, and to exert a dispersing and solubilizing action in combination with soap or synthetic detergents. Another advantage described by Onyx is its power to minimize the corrosion of iron pipe lines and the introduction of iron into water used for textile processing. **"Seqonyx-Tex"** is able to adjust the viscosity of textile printing pastes, affords a reduction in the presently used amounts of detergents, emulsifying agents and the like, and reduces the time required for scouring, dyeing, and rinsing with resultant increases in production.

Victor Chemical Works offers **"Victamide"** sequestering agent. **"Victamide"** is described as being an ammonium salt of an amido-polyphosphate. Its particles are exceedingly fine, practically all being less than five microns in size. Victor says that **"Victamide"** dissolves slowly in cold water and more rapidly in hot water. Stable, 50 percent-by-weight aqueous solutions are easily prepared. **"Victamide"** is a sequestering agent for metallic ions, such as calcium and magnesium; deflocculant for oil well drilling muds, clay slips, and paint pigments; and flameproofing agent of the non-crystalline types.

Feed Supplements

Many times poultry raisers find that their poultry are dying from unknown causes; the birds are not growing well; egg production is below normal; feed conversion is poor; or birds are reacting with undue severity to vaccination. These signs point to one thing—disease. Some of these diseases are fairly simple to identify and prevent, but others are not. Thus, poultrymen, as well as cattle, sheep and swine raisers, are interested in programs to arrest disease. Usually, these involve feed supplements.

Wallterstein Company, Inc., has developed a product called **"Poultzyme"** to upgrade feeds. Feeds purchased by poultry raisers contain a mixture of grains, calcium carbonate, vitamins, antibiotics, growth factors and other supplements. **"Poultzyme"** is said to upgrade barley to give weight gains and feed efficiencies equal to those of corn.

The enzymes in **"Poultzyme"** are nontoxic. Their function is to release the constituents of barley and render the less digestible components available so that they will be metabilized by the young bird. The amylase and protease in **"Poultzyme"** are of bacterial origin. Wallerstein states that while enzymes are combined with ground oyster shells, an improved method is being tested to produce a dustless, free-flowing product which will permit rapid, convenient mixing in the conveyors and automatic feeders used by feed merchants.

"Aureomycin" is a feed supplement offered by the Agricultural Division of American Cyanamid Company for use in feeds for swine, dairy cows, beef cattle, and poultry, Cyanamid claims that **"Aureomycin"** in layer feeds steps up egg production even if the layers are consistent high producers; effectively upgrades low producers; brings hens out of laying slumps; and keeps the level of egg production in the presence of such diseases as CRD and blue comb.

Such diseases as the above mentioned and mud fever and hexamitiasis cannot be prevented by vaccination, and even most sanitary measures do not seem to help. These diseases are usually chronic and persistent. They can be further aggravated by other germs called secondary invaders which increase the seriousness of the chronic diseases as well as making vaccinable diseases and vaccine reactions worse. **"Aureomycin"** chlorotetracyline is said to help reduce these armies of chronic diseases and secondary invaders.

DuPont 'Elvanol' Alcohol Gets Government Clearance

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has received clearance from the Food & Drug Administration for two grades of its polyvinyl alcohol, "Elvanol," for use in certain specific ethical preparations.

While conceding that the limited clearance does not cover all areas of ethical applications, nor does it cover the material as a food additive, du Pont says the way is now open for applications involving a water soluble binder or coating.

DuPont also advises that FDA clearance for drug usage will have to be considered on the manufacturer's finished product, and will be dependent on dosage, frequency of intake, etc. The two grades are "Elvanol 71-30" and "72-51."

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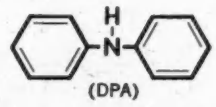

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Chemical, Food, Drug Lawyers Ruminate

—*Continued from page 3*

problem of controlling the use of colors in foods, drugs and cosmetics.

Where the agency is most likely to run into trouble is in the failure of its bill to include a "grandfather's clause" or to provide for greater protection of trade secrets.

FDA's measure provides for the separate listing of colors according to use, as is now done in the case of coaltar colors, and for setting quantity tolerances and conditions of use. In addition, it provides for the certification of batches of colors by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Unlike the food additives law, the color additives legislation would impose fees on petitioners for tolerance clearances to defray the costs of the control program.

By its definition, the bill will apply to all color additives whether produced from natural sources or synthetically. The bill states that a "color additive" means a material which:

"(A) is composed of or contains any dye, pigment, or other substance made by a process of synthesis or similar artifice, or extracted, isolated, or otherwise derived, with or without intermediate or final change of identity, from a vegetable, animal, mineral, or other source, and

"(B) when added or applied to a food, drug, or cosmetic, or to the human body or any part thereof, is capable (alone or through reaction with other substance) of imparting color thereto;

"except that such term does not include any material which the secretary, by regulation, determines is used (or intended to be used) solely for a purpose or purposes other than coloring.

Achromatic Colors Included

"The term 'color' includes achromatic colors."

FDA has attempted to meet industry's request for a "grandfather's clause" by setting up a system of provisional listings of colors currently in existence, or in the case of coaltar colors, those which at sometime in the past had been certified for use. This would enable some of the coaltar colors now delisted or in the process of being delisted to be marketed again.

The meat of this part of the bill reads:

"Sec. 203. (a) The purpose of this section is to make possible, in an interim basis for a reasonable period, through provisional listings, the use of commercially established color additives to the extent consistent with the public health, pending the completion of the scientific investigations needed as a basis for making determinations as to listing of such additives under the basic act as amended by this act.

"A provisional listing (including a deemed provisional listing) of a color additive under this section for any use shall, unless sooner terminated or expiring under the provisions of this section, expire (i) on the closing date or (ii) on the effective date of a listing of such additive for such use under section 706 of the basic act, whichever date first occurs.

"(b) Subject to the other provisions of this section—

"(1) Any coaltar color which, on the day preceding the starting date, was listed and certifiable for any use or uses under section 406(b), 504, or 604, or under the third proviso of section 402(c), of the basic act, and of which a batch or batches had been certified for such use prior to ———, 1959, and

"(2) Any color additive, other than a coaltar color, which was commercially used or marketed prior to ———, 1959, for any use or uses in or on any food or drug or in, on, or as a cosmetic,

"Shall, beginning on the starting date, be deemed to be provisionally listed as a color additive for such use or uses.

Where Secretary Will Act

"(c) Upon request of any person, the secretary, by regulations issued under subsection (d), shall without delay, if on the basis of the data before him he deems such action consistent with the protection of the public health, provisionally list a coaltar color as a color additive for any use for which it was listed, and for which a batch or batches of such color had been certified, under section 406(b), 504, or 604 of the basic act prior to ———, 1959, although such color was no longer listed and certifiable for such use under such sections on the day preceding the starting date. Such provisional listing shall take effect on the date of publication, or on the starting date, which ever is later."

Subsection (d) provides for maintaining a current list of provisional color additives; establishment of temporary tolerances for such additives; certification of batches of such colors, and for termination of provisional listing.

Any color additive capable of producing cancer in man or animal cannot be approved either provisionally or otherwise, for any use by the secretary.

Arizona Chemical Completes Plans for Tall Oil Facility

Arizona Chemical Company, New York, has completed plans for the construction of a tall oil refinery to be located in Springhill, La.

Arizona, a jointly owned subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company and International Paper Company, already operates a plant at Panama City, Fla.

The new facility will enable Arizona to process annually an additional 40,000 tons of crude tall oil, a sulfate paper industry by-product which it will obtain from nearby International Paper Company Mills.

Arizona will produce "Acintol" brand rosin for the paper industry and fatty acids used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers, soap products, disinfectants and other industrial products.

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PX-314 n-Octyl, n-Decyl Phthalate
PX-208 DilsoOctyl Adipate
PX-212 n-Octyl, n-Decyl Adipate
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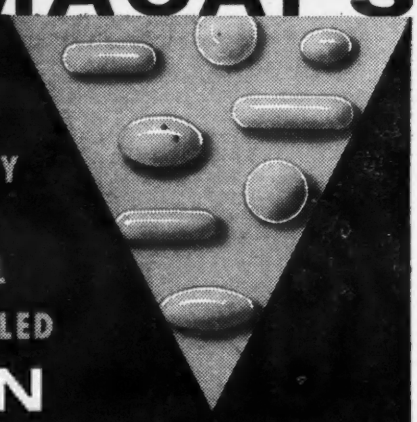

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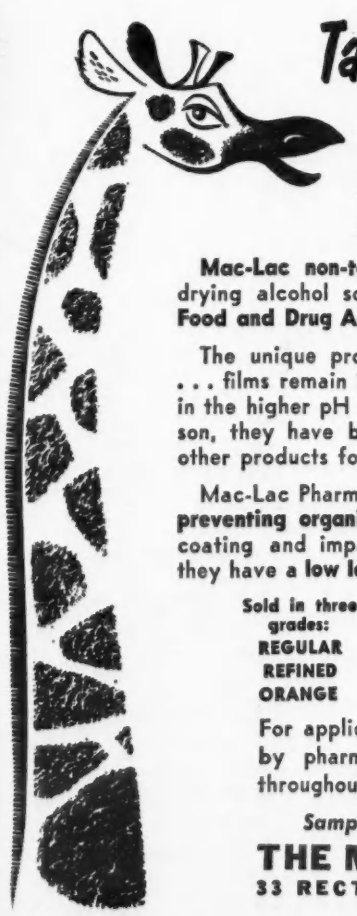

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Chlortetracycline Is

—Continued from page 4

that a minute amount of the drugs will remain in fresh sea food that has been treated and will not always be removed in cooking. But FDA scientists and physicians have determined from all available data and feeding tests, it was added, that this amount of chlortetracycline can be consumed without harm, even by the very few exceptional persons who may have developed a sensitivity to antibiotics.

The law requires a label of treated seafood products to show the fish contain chlortetracycline and that it has a preservative effect, FDA says.

Commercial fishermen will use the antibiotic as a dip or in the ice as an aid in keeping their catch in sound condition. They may not use the antibiotic in place of adequate refrigeration nor, because of its use, neglect to maintain thoroughly clean conditions aboard their boats for assurance of clean, wholesome seafoods, FDA emphasized.

The FDA order sets five parts per million as the maximum amount of chlortetracycline that may legally remain on fresh-caught unprocessed seafood. The order becomes effective on publication in the *Federal Register*.

Dialdehyde Starch

—Continued from page 3

he stated. "Much still remains to be learned in applications research before we know its full potential, but it has already proved to be successful as a binding agent in leaf tobacco. It may also have usual excellence as a leather tanning agent."

Other areas of use may include the making of plastics and other polymers, and the manufacture of coatings, binders, thickening agents and adhesives. It might be used as a lubricant and cooling agent in oil-well drilling and as a cross-linking agent in chemical reactions.

Widespread use of dialdehyde starch would provide an outlet for some of the nation's surplus corn, it was pointed out.

The patent is held by the government, and a method to produce it commercially was first achieved by the Northern Utilization Research Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Peoria, Ill.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

A 10 cent rise in clove bud oil accompanied by a 5 cent rise in clove leaf oil brought the prices of these two Madagascar products to $2.80 per pound and $1.15 per pound, respectively. But, according to some dealers, these prices must be adjusted on a day-to-day basis to allow for rapid fluctuations of price at source. Dealers on the spot can be placed, roughly, in two categories: 1. those who consider the prices to be leveling off to a plateau, and 2. those who think prices will continue to rise. Another rise noted last week was in patchouli, which is at its highest in three years, according to dealers here. It's now at $4.10 per pound. Ocotea cymbarum advanced to 41 cents per pound. Spot lots at 39 cents, noted two weeks ago, have been disposed of, it was said. On the advance too, is petitgrain from Paraguay. News from South America indicated that source prices were at least 10 percent higher last week than they were two weeks ago. A newsworthy price drop showed up last week in nutmeg, which was quoted by one house at $9.50 per pound. No price change was noted in tangerine, but greater demand than was anticipated has paved the way to a firm market during the approaching warm months, it was said. Cedarwood prices continued to be so low, 51 to 53 cents per pound, that dealers believed it to be unlikely they could go lower—thus a stable market in the future is anticipated. Citronella, though weak on the spot, appears to be firming up at origin, it was said.

Aromatics chemicals producers, faced with higher clove oil replacement costs, have continued to move eugenol and isoeugenol prices to higher levels. Just what the future availability of clove oil would be, was still uncertain. Producers were not making large advance commitments on eugenol based on current costs, it was said.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom seed, Alleppey Green, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Clove bud oil, 10c. per lb.
Clove leaf oil, 5c. per lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Dillseed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Mustardseed, Oriental, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 2c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, 10c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamic aldehyde, 3c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, 4c. per lb.
Turkish, 1½c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, 1c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, 10c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Santaka, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 18, 1958
146.13	146.19	146.87	145.79

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Amyris—Price was firm at unchanged price levels. The trend has continued upward as replacement costs have been boosted for this oil from Haiti.

Bergamot—The oil remains in light supply. Demand has been routine. Sources indicated that prices would be well maintained throughout the year as a result of small carryover and a limited amount of oil available again this year.

Bois de Rose—Recent reports have indicated that the price gap between Brazilian and Peruvian oils has continued to narrow. Spot prices were unchanged. A reduction in linalool prices by one aromatic chemicals maker two weeks ago was a move to bring the firm more in line with current market levels. Dealers said there was no indication of further declines in raw material cost.

Camphor — Withdrawals were routine, stocks fully adequate for trade requirements. Prices were steady and unchanged from previous report.

Cedarwood—Demand was routine in this market. Prices continued at low levels, and dealers pointed out that slim profit margins made it unlikely that the market would go lower. Listings have been stabilized at 51c. to 53c. per pound for many weeks.

Citronella—Weakness in this market remains in evidence. A somewhat firmer tone at origin has resulted in a leveling off in the almost uniform downward trend in this oil on spot. Dealers' inventories in our market were fully adequate for trade needs.

Clove Bud—Even though the inside price is quoted at $2.80 per pound, determining the exact price of this oil is almost as difficult as pin-pointing the location of one of our Explorer satellites. Right now, for instance, some houses consider the price to be leveling off at a considerably higher price than it was a month ago before the rains came that flooded parts of the island of Madagascar. On the other hand, other houses indicate there's no such thing, yet, as a plateau. Outside price last week was as high as $4 per pound.

Clove Leaf—Last week's low of $1.15 represented a substantial rise over the price two weeks ago, which was $1.10. Here again, is the same argument of plateau or no plateau. Some producers anticipate unlimited rises in the future and others contend the greatest advance already has taken place. Specific data on the extent of the flood damage, which ought to be reported next week, will determine further price moves, it was said.

Eucalyptus — Market was unchanged. The downward trend in this oil has leveled off, in recent weeks. However, business was being transacted at very low levels, and profit margins have been under increased pressure. Major suppliers felt that any increase in spot demand would result in higher listings on this oil.

Nutmeg—After a gradual decline for over a year, nutmeg oil prices last week moved to a low of $9.50 per pound. This is in sharp contrast to the prices of a year ago. On April 21, 1957, West Indian oil was quoted at a range of $13 to $15.75 per pound. On the basis of this constant dropping of price, suppliers on the spot indicate they expect still lower prices in the future.

Ocotea Cymbarum—The upward tendency noted in this market for many weeks carried listings to 41c. per pound, according to reports of last week. The range on this item was 41c. to 65c. per pound. Replacement costs have risen substantially since the first of the year.

Patchouli—Consistently weak for three years, this oil rose to its highest price listing in almost thirty-six months, according to suppliers here last week. From a recent low of $4 per pound, it was quoted at prices between $4.10 and $5.10. Prior to the slump that began three years ago, patchouli couldn't be had for less than $5 or $6 per pound.

Peppermint—A declining item in price for at least 10 months, peppermint oil still shows no signs of rise or, for that matter, fall either. A substantially larger 1958 crop than was anticipated is blamed for the current low, $3.70.

Petitgrain—Source prices have risen 10 percent during the last week, it was said. This was due to the approach of winter in Paraguay where the climate is two seasons away from that of the United States. With the petitgrain season now in its last month and final harvesting underway, price rises were felt on the spot. Some petitgrain was as high as $2.95 per pound.

Spearmint—Indications last week were that the price was at least 10 percent weaker at source than it was at its phenomenal high of last fall. Even so, the spot price continued at its level of two weeks ago, $5.75 to $6.50 per pound.

Sandalwood—The oil held at $13.25 per pound, unchanged from previous report. The market has been slightly easier in recent weeks, sources said. However, the overall supply of oil is

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended April 10

Caraway seed, 100 bags.
Cassia, 11 lots, 1,042 bags.
Celery seed, 3 lots, 520 bags.
Coriander seed, 8 lots, 2,167 bags.
Ginger, 8 lots, 1,569 bags.
Karaya gum, 10 lots, 637 bags.
Kola nuts, 145 bags.
Mace, 5 lots, 138 bags.
Nutmegs, 10 lots, 425 bags.
Papain, 6 lots, 202 cases.

Essential Oils

not heavy and no extensive downward revisions are anticipated by suppliers of this oil. Demand was routine at current high quotations.

Tangerine—Prices in this market have been well maintained. Material on hand will have to last until the new crop next year. Sources have indicated that demand, although not robust, has been somewhat better than had been anticipated, and that stocks are less than were expected. As a result, prices will firm over the warm weather months, it was said.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol—With higher clove oil replacement costs, aromatic chemicals makers were advancing prices for eugenol. A trade source moved prices up from $2.05 per pound to $2.20 per pound, in drums. Sources said they were not making commitments for large quantities in the current unsettled market. In other quarters, price was listed at $1.95 per pound.

Cinnamic Aldehyde—A producer reported reduced prices last week. Price was quoted at 92c. per pound in drums. Demand was routine.

Isoeugenol—As with eugenol, prices in this market were higher as a result of clove oil advances. A trade source reported price on isoeugenol was advanced from $3.50 per pound to $3.75 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Shipments of Batavias and Korintjes were firm but did not reflect the full cost of importation and recleaning, it was said. For this reason, plus the fact that spot supplies are skimpy, the price was expected to rise as summer approaches.

Cloves—The peak, which this market reached two weeks ago as a result of floods and heavy rains in Madagascar, leveled off to a plateau last week. And, even though the extent of the damage was still uncertain, it was certain that warehouse stocks suffered, so the general price level will remain high.

Pepper—For the fourth straight week, spot prices continued lower than source prices—especially those quoted at Singapore and India. This turn-about situation obviously will cause imports during May and June to be light, it was said. Those that do come in at advanced prices, will be placed in store until late June and July when spot markets are depleted, thus firming up price.

Most afloat stocks of white pepper were absorbed by the trade last week. Quantities of unsold reserve are small, thus making price extremely sensitive to demand, it was said.

Small spot and afloat supplies of chillies from Japan and a continually diminishing domestic production pointed to considerably higher prices in the sail. Lateness in the crop season precludes the possibility of additional purchases in Japan, it was said.

Obituaries

Henry Platt Bristol

Henry Platt Bristol, chairman of the executive committee of Bristol-Myers Company, New York, and son of William M. Bristol, one of the founders of the drug firm, died April 14 in New York. He was seventy years old.

Mr. Bristol joined his father's company in 1908 and two years later was made assistant treasurer. In 1919 he became treasurer. He was president of the company from 1928 to 1949 and then chairman of the board until last year when he became head of the executive committee.

Dr. John J. Donleavy

Dr. John J. Donleavy, former technical director of the general division of Allied Chemical Chemical Corporation, New York, died April 15 in Montclair, N. J. He was sixty-three years old.

Dr. Donleavy joined Allied in 1939 as manager of its former research plant in Laurel Hill, Queens, N. Y. In 1941 he was named the general division's technical head, a post he held until 1951. After leaving the post he was named general consultant in organic chemistry at the division's research laboratory in Morristown, N. J.

Gustav F. Siemers

Gustav F. Siemers, technical director of the vitamin division of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., died April 12 in Upper Montclair, N. J. He was sixty-three years old.

Frank S. Low, a consultant and formerly a member of the research department of the chemical divisions of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, died April 10 in Wilmington, Del. He was eighty years old.

Joseph J. Morsman, sr., a retired director of National Lead Company, New York, died April 1 in Chicago. Mr. Morse had been with the firm fifty-six years on his retirement in 1949, having served successively as treasurer, vice-president and president of Carter White Lead Company, a subsidiary of National Lead.

TVA Wants to Help

—Continued from page 7

processes for the production of new and improved fertilizers for national defense.

J. H. Walthall, divisional director, has announced that a fundamental research branch will be headed by Dr. Kelly L. Elmore; an applied research branch by Travis P. Hignett; and a process engineering branch by Alvin B. Phillips.

The division's design branch, headed by James Cox, is unaffected by the reorganization. In addition, the position of staff chemical engineer has been established and M. M. Striplin, jr., appointed to the post.

Charles H. Young is TVA's manager of chemical engineering.

TVA said that thus far it has issued 184 royalty-free licenses to private industry either to use TVA-patented fertilizer processes, or to manufacture TVA-developed equipment.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of edible vegetable oils last week was the sharp boost in corn oil, resulting in sales at an advance of ½ cent per pound. This stregnth was attributed to the increased demand from manufacturers of the new corn oil margarine. Peanut oil was stronger with business transacted at ¼ cent higher. Cottonseed and soybean oils were higher as a result of sales of 21,900,000 pounds of crude cottonseed oil and 4,400,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil owned by the government.

Crude coconut oil continued to reflect the tight supply situation here and on Pacific coast. Moderate volume of business lifted the market ½ cent per pound, on the Pacific coast. The New York market also was firmer and advanced ¼ cent for prompt delivery. Copra was stronger, advancing $10 per ton.

Trading in tallow and greases was light and spotty, restricted to actual needs. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady. Export business continued inactive. Cash lard was slightly higher.

Replacements of olive oil from Tunisia were stronger and advanced fractionally for prompt shipment. Offers were firmly held, despite limited buying interest. Spanish oil shipments were unchanged and steady. Higher cost of replacements raised spot stocks 5 cents per gallon.

Oiticica oil was scarce and firm. Prices were raised ½ cent per pound in all quarters. Brazilian castor oil was quotably unchanged, but market was firmer for prompt delivery, due in part to the higher cost of shipments from India. Linseed oil was unchanged at the recent reduction, but market tone was steadier with the firmness of flaxseed.

Soybean meal was unsettled and lower in all areas. Unrestricted shipments declined $1.50 per ton and $2.50 for eastern trunk line delivery. Linseed meal was in tight supply for April delivery. Quotations were lifted $2 per ton for spot delivery.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.
Olive oil, 5c. per gal.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 18, 1958
115.42	115.24	112.36	117.83

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor — Trading was spotty and restricted to actual needs. Brazilian oil remained firm reflecting the higher cost of shipment from India. Sales of No. 1 were reported at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic grades also were unchanged and steady.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	600,000
Previous week	1,270,500	1,460,000
Corresponding week, 1958	539,700	1,540,000
Total this year	9,090,100	24,710,000
Corresponding period, 1958	8,769,700	29,595,700

Coconut—Market was stronger and advanced ½c. per pound. Crude was raised to 20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, April and first half May and 21c., New York, April delivery.

Arrivals of crude coconut oil totaled 2,361 tons at New York last week for delivery against former contracts.

Corn — Crude was firm and advanced ½c. per pound. Sales were made at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined lifted to 15.73c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed — Futures developed strength, scoring moderate advance on the sales of crude and refined cotton oil owned by the government. The government sold 21,900,000 pounds of crude at 11.71c. per pound, f.o.b. Houston, 65 points above previous sales and 4,400,000 pounds of PBSY at 12.56c., same basis, 8 points above minimum sales. Offers of 30 million pounds of PBSY will be made next week.

This brought short covering, which resulted in the market reaching new highs for this move. Trading was quite active with trade interests active buyers of May delivery against sales of July and December positions. Cash oils were firmer. Crude and refined oils were lifted fractionally. Refined salad oil was advanced to 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was slightly higher. Offerings were limited. Tankcars in the Valley were quoted nominally at 11⅜c. per pound, f.o.b. mills; southeast, 11½c. and Texas points 11¼c.

Linseed—Trading was still restricted at actual requirements. Market remained steady with the advance of flaxseed. Raw oil was held at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, April-July delivery and 12.7c., August-October. Withdrawals against contracts continued in good request.

Flaxseed—Crushings in March totaled 1,732,994 bushels according to the National Flaxseed Processors Association. Total for first eight months of the season (August-March) was 15,705,016 bushels.

Minneapolis.—Additional large quantities of flaxseed were booked on a to-arrive basis for Duluth unloading at 7c to 8c. over crusher bids. Exporters were credited with the buying and strength came on approach of opening of lake and seaway navigation. Crushers were far from aggressive buyers, reflecting rather poor rate of production, but perhaps a more important factor was expected availability of government flax for "toll crushing" in a short time. It was reported that C.C.C. had issued some loading orders but it was doubted that any great volume would be in crushers' hands before sometime in May. Crusher bids remained at $3 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		*Shipments*
	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
Past week	57,750	120,750	22,750
Since Sept. 1	10,338,750	13,540,000	1,693,250

Oiticica—This market remained firm, and generally quoted at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, depending upon seller. Stocks were limited and firmly held. Drums were quoted at 22c. to 22½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and seller.

Olive—Price trend of shipments from Tunisia continued upwards last week. Trading was light as buyers resisted the advance. Offers were higher at $56 to $57 per 100 kilos, drums, c and f, New York, April-May shipment. Spanish oil was unchanged and firm at $57 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. shipping point. The spot market was stronger. Tunisian was raised to $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot, as to quality. Spanish also was higher at $2.50 to $2.55, same basis.

Palm—Market was firm, with replacements. Demand was spotty. Drums were unchanged at 15.1c. to 16.1c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were held at 12.85c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Peanut—This market was firmer with competing oils. Crude was bid and sold at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined also was raised to 16½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed — Demand was confined to actual needs. Tankcars were unchanged at 13½c. per pound, prompt delivery and drums from 15c. to 15½c., spot, as to quantity.

Soybean—While trading was spotty, the market remained firm and closed higher.

—Continued on page 54

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, April 17, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
May	590	13.49	13.18	13.45S
July	564	13.15	13.10	13.47S
Sept.	296	13.17	12.81	13.14@13.18
Oct.	83	12.97	12.68	12.95@12.98
Dec.	124	12.95	12.64	12.92S
March	70	13.02	12.80	12.99@13.02
May (1960)	74	12.92	12.73	13.00@13.03
July (1960)	9	12.98	12.77	12.96@13.05

Total sales and switches, 1,810 contracts.

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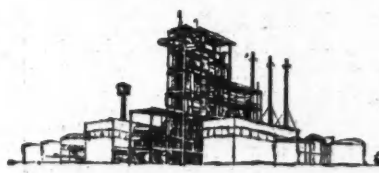

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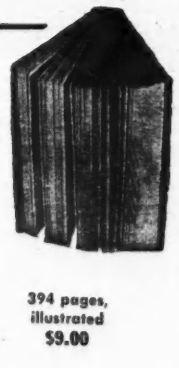

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Index

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 52

Crude was sold at 9.40c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted April-May delivery and generally held at 9½c. Refined salad was quoted at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Tung—Moderate trading was reported at unchanged prices. Market was firm at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York for April and first half May, with later positions quoted ⅛c. to ¼c. higher. Drums were held at 24½c. to 25c., spot as to quantity. Domestic oil was maintained at 22c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Demand was spotty. Stocks on spot were lower, ranging from 74c. to 79c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Offers for shipment continued scarce and firm. Prompt shipment was raised to $270 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market remained fairly steady, despite light trading. Yellow greases was quoted at 6¾c. to 6⅞c. per pound, tankcars delivered and choice white, all hog, 7½c. to 7⅝c. same basis.

Lard—Market was quiet and slightly lower. Cash lard was quoted at 10.15c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Buying interest lagged both for domestic and export delivery. Prices were without change and ruled fairly steady. Bleachable fancy ranged from 7¼c. to 7⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to seller. Prime was quoted at 7c. to 7⅛c.; special, 6⅞c. to 7c. and No 1, 6¾c. to 6⅞c., same basis. Edible tallow was quiet and nominal at 9¼c., same basis. Export interest was inactive, guaranteed fancy was offered at 8⅝c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 7.7c. bulk.

Fish Oils

Cod—Consumer interest was better and fair volume of business was reported for prompt shipment. Stocks are adequate to meet current demand. Shipments were quoted at 7½c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York and about 7¼c., bulk, Gloucester, Mass. Demand was spot was confined to actual needs. Drums were unchanged at 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Buying interest continued to lag. Crude oil was more or less nominal at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Fishing in the Gulf was expected to start shortly and during latter part of May on the Atlantic coast. Refined oil was in fair demand for actual needs. Light pressed was unchanged at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Whale—Preliminary results from 19 of the 20 whaling expeditions operating in the Antarctic in 1958-59 indicate a small decline in Antarctic whale oil production despite an increase in the catch limit this year. The 1958-59 catch limit was 15,000 blue whale units, 500 above 1957-58. Antarctic production—excluding the Soviet union—in 1958-59 totaled 327,000 short tons against 336,000 tons 1957-58.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading continued restricted to actual needs. Stocks were low and well held at unchanged quotations. Meal, 41 percent was quoted at $64 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $67, Alabama and $69, South Carolina mills.

Linseed Meal—Market was firm and higher for spot delivery due to tight supply situation.

Minneapolis.—There was fair demand for nearby delivery of linseed meal and extremely tight supply situation developed. Contributing to scarcity was active buying on the part of processors and jobbers to meet requirements booked on announcement of government crushing program. Some active booking had occurred on anticipation of earlier availability of C.C.C. supplies. Withdrawals against old contracts were at active pace. Prices were firm for April delivery. Extracted meal, 34 percent, was nominal at $75 for April shipment and $60 to $65 for May. Expeller meal, 32 percent was at $65.50 for May-July delivery, none available earlier.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1958-59	1957-58
Past week	8,220,000	11,940,000
Since Sept. 1	408,680,000	447,540,000

Soybean Meal—This market sustained substantial losses in all areas, ranging from $1.50 a ton on unrestricted billing to $4.50 in the northwest and southwest. Eastern trunk line was one of the comparatively stronger markets, prices there down $2.50. There has been no aggressive buying in soybean meal for several weeks and there were indications that inventories were reaching low points. Some plants were shut down for repairs and others talked of using the period of low conversion to close for renovations. Most crushers were not actively seeking forward commitments. Meal, 44 percent, was priced at $54 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for April shipment; $58 for May-September.

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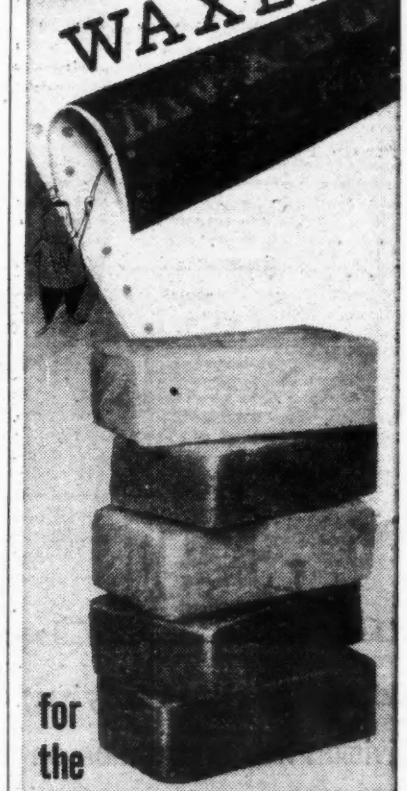

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Coatings Materials

The coincidence of stable prices and good business volume is making this a balmy season for producers of coatings materials and the consuming trade. Prospects for the balance of the season seem no less rosy, given what appears to be a steadily increasing level of employment and still higher outlays for capital expansion. At to the latter factor, a glance at the news pages of this or any other business publication, affords convincing evidence of confidence in growth.

The giddy pace of steel production and brisk activity in Detroit are believed to be providing much of the immediate stimulus to coatings and allied markets. Detroit's resurgence has meant stepped-up demand for automotive finishes and resins for interior fabrics, while the steel industry, with virtually full employment, is poring the wherewithal of purchasing power into the consuming end of the economy where house paint is sold.

All in all, not a bad picture, trade sources said. Specifically, producers of pigments, dry colors and vinyl resins reported brisk activity for the week. Reports from sellers of gum and shellac pointed to seasonally higher sales, but nothing spectacular. Naval stores were in active demand throughout what appeared to be the most consistently good week of the season for that group.

The reference above to stable prices applies primarily to alkyds and phthalates, which have been steady to firm since February's reduction in phthalic anhydride, but may also be applied tentatively to lead and copper oxides, since for the time being at least nonferrous metals are showing a steadier undertone.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Apr. 18, 1958
103.05	103.05	103.05	101.44

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Copper Oxide—This market has livened up under the impact of seasonal needs. The paint trade is reported to be especially active.

Price tone is steady. Although custom smelters of metal trimmed tabs last week to accord with a decline in the London market, primary producers held the line, describing the market as firm due to short supply.

Dry Colors—An advance in some grades of phthalocyanine blue, effected a short while ago, has been the only notable price action to occur this year. Unlike previous years, this one began without a single change. Therefore, current listings are, with only a few exceptions, essentially those posted on Januarry 1, 1958.

Sources in the trade, looking back on first-quarter business volume, found little to complain about last week. For most lines business was substantially better than a year ago, and some could boast a volume comparing well with the record level reached in 1956.

Chrome colors are among the hottest items right now due to their stake in Detroit, where business if booming. Organic lakes and toners are also reported to be receiving active call.

Lead Pigments—The lower prices that were posted two weeks ago on the heels of a ½c. decline in lead show a steady tone. Red lead is quoted at 13c. per pound for 95 percent lead, 13.45c. for 97 percent and 13.60 for 98 percent. Litharge is moving at 12¾c. and mineral orange at 13.60 per pound, carlots.

According to a report from the Bureau of Mines, red lead shipments in 1958 totaled 22,000 tons, a decline of about 18 percent from the 26,998 tons shipped during the previous year. The record year, the Bureau noted, was 1955 when 29,272 tons were shipped.

Shipments of dry white lead declined to 14,000 tons, off only 8 percent from the previous year's 14,898, and not stacking up so badly against 1955's record 17,858 tons. White lead in oil fell off sharply however, totaling, on a lead content basis, 3,849 tons, as against 8,676 a year earlier.

The Lead Industries Association has reported February output of dry white lead at 960 tons, a sharp advance from January's 835 tons, and virtually double the 491 tons reported for February of last year. Shipments declined to 839 tons from the previous month's 993, but surpassed the previous February's 788 tons.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Argentine material continued firm on the strength of short supply and fairly active demand in the world market which was reflected by improved sales here. New Zealand material was steady in price and moved to established outlets, while domestic grades held unchanged at long-standing levels. Polish was still available, and current estimates from France indicated that that country would be able to submit offers with the next flush season.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during February with January's figures shown for comparison:

Production

	Feb.	Jan.
Hide glue, total	4.625	4.741
Low grade	1.914	1.816
Medium grade	1.476	1.687
High grade	724	757
Extra high grade	511	481
Bone glue, total	4.723	5.184
Green	3.317	3.666
Extracted	1.406	1.518
Glue, total	9.348	9.925

Shipments

Hide glue, total	4.472	5.350
Low grade	1.932	2.268
Medium grade	1.303	1.614
High grade	965	1.018
Extra high grade	272	450
Bone glue, total	4.588	5.807
Green	3.376	4.409
Extracted	1.212	1.398
Glue, total	9.060	11.157

Stocks

Hide glue, total	23.563	23.410
Low grade	8.331	8.349
Medium grade	8.272	8.690
High grade	4,724	4.965
Extra high grade	2,236	[illegible]
Bone glue, total	12,107	11.972
Green	8.444	8.503
Extracted	3.663	3.469
Glue, total	35,670	35.382

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during 1958 with 1957 figures shown for comparison:

Production

	1958	1957
Hide glue, total	52,441	55,716
Low grade	20,789	22,616
Medium grade	16,908	17,505
High grade	10,858	11,501
Extra high grade	3,886	4,094
Bone glue, total	56,628	60,044
Green	42,009	46,307
Extracted	14,619	13,737
Glue, total	109,069	115,760

Shipments

Hide glue, total	51,047	53,777
Low grade	20,591	21,346
Medium grade	16,168	15,832
High grade	10,726	11,693
Extra high grade	3,562	4,906
Bone glue, total	54,442	59,897
Green	40,894	46,562
Extracted	13,548	13,335
Glue, total	105,489	113,674

Stocks

Hide glue, total	24,019	22,625
Low grade	8,801	8,154
Medium grade	8,028	7,690
High grade	5,226	5,099
Extra high grade	1,966	1,682
Bone glue, total	12,595	10,409
Green	9,246	8,131
Extracted	3,349	2,278
glue, total	36,614	33,034

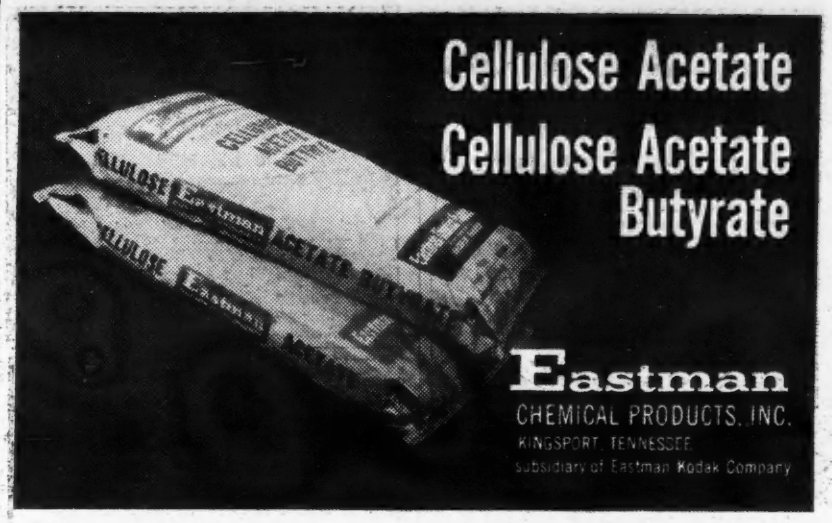
Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Brisk call was encountered last week by Philippine grades which were moved from the plentiful stocks as 23¾c. to 26c. per pound for pale chips, 33¼c. to 37c. for nubs and 22¾c. to 24c. for sorts. Seeds are priced nominally at 20c. per pound.

Dammar Gum—Prices were stable and supply adequate to meet all needs. Singapore materials list at 36c. to 41c. per pound for No. 1, 29c. to 32c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust in bags.

Sharply higher sales during the first two weeks of this month have been ascribed to immediate needs of the paint industry. Demand has improved in other outlets, but not spectacularly.

With consumers buying mainly on a short term basis—a new trend that looks



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Coatings Materials

to become a permant feature of the market—dealers have accordingly increased their own stocks of the faster moving items. All gums are reported to be adequately stocked at present.

Shellac—The paint trade was actively filling needs for orange grades priced at 36c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 35c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 32c. for superfine. Bleached was briskly sought at offering prices of 46c. to bonedry and 56c. for fully refined, in bags, 1,500-lb. lots.

Synthetic Resins

Lower-cost phthalic anhydride, which, as far as the plasticizer market is concerned, has been a boon to price stability, has similarly affected the alkyd market. Shading and other signs of weakness, according to trade sources, are now either entirely absent or substantially diminished.

A good quarter's business volume was chalked up by vinyls and alkyds. The former were moved in heavy volume to the automotive industry, where they found a booming demand for interior fabrics and paint, while alkyds received brisk call for consumer as well as industrial paints.

Most of the trade foresee a rising business curve for the balance of the year. The optimists, who have the field virtually to themselves at present and even number among their ranks a publication noted for its bearish outlook, can point to rising employment, increased outlays for capital expansion, and higher disposable income of consumers.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended March 4 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $24.98 as compared with $24.89 the previous week and $23.48 a year ago. The volume of gum delivered to plants came to 2,286 barrels as against the previous week's 1,908 and 2,300 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 10.01 gallons of turpentine and 296.2 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 3; WG, 16; N, 44; M, 25; and K and below, 12.

Rosin—Trade increased sharply during the week ended April 10, but a high percentage of drum sales consisted of CCC material. The first week of consistently favorable weather made its appearance, but, according to an authoritative source, a number of such weeks will be required to start active gum flow and thereby relieve the acute shortage of stocks from current production.

Dealer purchases of CCC stocks for the first four days of the week, including export rosin, totaled 5,132 drums. Overall sales were reported at 4,618 drums equivalents, consisting of 50.9 percent drums, 7.3 percent bags, 27.3 percent tankcars and 14.5 percent export drums, as compared with 1,232 drums the previous week.

Turpentine—Demand for tankcars increased sharply at a time when a good portion of dealer offerings had to be obtained from CCC stocks, according to a USDA report covering the week ended April 10. Overall sales were reported at 80,000 gallons, none at export, as against the previous week's 4,000 gallons, also none at export.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Apr. 10	Mon. Apr. 13	Tues. Apr. 14	Wed. Apr. 15	Thurs. Apr. 16
Drums—					
K	...	$8.50[1]	...	...	...
M	...	...	...	$8.31	...
N	$8.50	...	...	...	...
WG	8.86½	...	$8.66	8.90	...
WW	9.30	8.76	8.69½	...	$8.69
Bags—					
M	...	8.40	...	...	...
N	...	8.50	...	...	...
WG	...	8.70	...	...	...
WW	8.98	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended April 16)—
M or better, $8.00; K or better, $8.09

Sales, USDA

688*	845*	1,149*	432*	160*

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; N, $9.80; K-M, $9.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.537½	.53	.535½	...	.53¼
Sales	8,000¶	6,000¶	16,000¶	...	4,000¶

* Drums equivalent, ¶ Gallons, ½ Average price.
[1] K or better.

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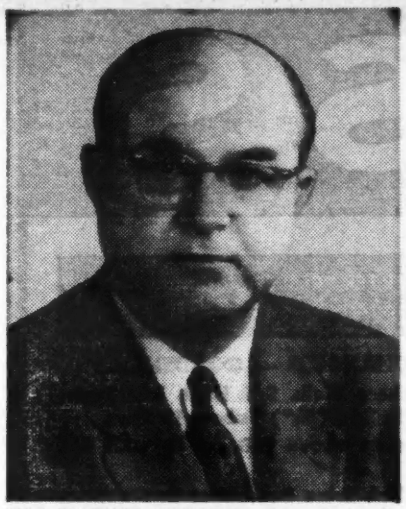

M&T PRODUCT MANAGER: Gerry P. Mack, formerly product manager for stabilizers, who has been named product manager for its entire line of organic chemicals by Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York.

FDA Puts Some Good

—Continued from page 3

is attempting to do now is establish a principle for decertification as well as delisting. Where there is a danger of harm resulting from the continued use of a color, he explained, it should not be necessary for existing supplies to run out before an order becomes fully effective. It would serve to discourage the stockpiling of a color between the time notification of its delisting was made and the date of the final order.

Mr. Harvey said: "Without this supplemental action, considerable quantities of these colors already on the market could continue to be used for an indefinite time. It is our obligation not only to stop certifying new batches for internal use, but also to stop use of any stocks outstanding."

The order to decertify stocks of colors accompanied the order delisting the seventeen colors. Its application was not limited to the seventeen colors, however, but applies to previously "delisted" colors as well. Both orders are tentative and subject to change later. Interested persons were asked to submit comments to the agency by May 15.

The seventeen colors are being removed from the approved list, officials said, because they cannot be certified as harmless, on the basis of laboratory tests, for unrestricted use in products which are intended for internal consumption or which in normal use may enter the digestive system.

Since lipstick colors get into the digestive system, they must meet the same safety tests as colors for drugs taken by mouth, it was explained.

Under the proposed delisting action, the specified colors could not be used in lipsticks, and the variety of shades would be decreased appreciably until cosmetic manufacturers find new ways of reproducing shades now made with delisted colors.

Colors Set for Removal

The colors to be removed from the permitted list are: Drug and Cosmetic (D&C) Orange No. 5; Red No. 19; Red No. 9; Red No. 10; Red No. 33; Orange No. 17; and Yellow No. 7 (tested colors); and D&C Red No. 8; Red Nos. 11, 12, and 13; Orange Nos. 6 and 7; Red No. 20; Red No. 37; and Yellow Nos. 8 and 9 (different salts of the tested colors).

Four of the colors—D&C Oranges 6 and 7, D&C Red No. 20, and D&C Yellow No. 9—have not been used in drugs or cosmetics since they were placed on the permitted list twenty years ago.

These would no longer be available on any list under the proposal. The other thirteen colors would be assigned new external drug and cosmetic numbers; this means they could be used in products that are applied externally, but they would not be certified for use in any product that may get into the stomach.

Mr. Harvey said that seven of these seventeen colors caused definite injury to laboratory animals when fed in amounts making up 0.25 to 2.0 percent of the diet. The other ten colors are closely related in their chemical structure to these seven colors; hence the test results are applicable.

"We have not received any reports of injury to users of lipsticks or drugs or foods made with the coaltar colors we propose to delist," he said.

Bids Wanted

Carbon Dioxide, liquid, low pressure grade B, 60 tons, high presure grade A, 25,000 lbs., Bid IFB-156B, April 23, Warner Robins Air Material Area, Robins AFB, Ga.

Drugs, Quinidine Sulfate tablets, 8,064 bots., Codeine Sulfate tablets, 12,096 bots., Phenobarbital tablets, 46,944 bots., Pyridoxine Hydrochloride tablets, 5,472 bots., Nonavitamin tablets, 5,972 bots., Bid IFB-62851-513-59B, April 24, d-Amphetamine Sulfate tablets, 36,842 bxs., Tetracaine Ophthalmic ointment, 6,142 bxs., Banzalkonium Chloride tinctude tinted, 36,842 bots., Acetophenetidin Acetylsalicylic Acid & Caffeine tablets, 36,842 vials, Aminosalicylic Acid tablets, 51,072 bots., Bid IFB-62851-509-59B, April 23, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.;

Graphite, 36,120 lbs., Bid IFB-401-59-69C, April 28, US Atomic Energy Commission, Oakridge, Tenn.

Isopropyl Alcohol, 570 dms, Bid IFB-M5-110-59, April 30, Marketing Div. for Drugs & Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

Nitrogen, liquid, 4,000 liters, Bid IFB-N140-757-59B, May 25, Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Paint, 237,900 gals., primer coating, Spec. MIL-P-15929A with GSSO Spec. Exception 8010-315, Bid IFB-155-2634-59B, April 28, 4,460 gals., rubber paint, Spec. Fed. TT-P-95, Amend. 1, Bid IFB-155-3641-59B, May 1, 30,752 gals., enamel, 13,500 gals., lacquer, 94,088 gals., enamel, Spec. Fed. TT-E-485C, Amend. 1, (QPL), Bid IFB-155-2660-58B, May 4, 1,116 gals., lusterless lacquer, Spec. MIL-L-73A, Amend. 1, (QPL), 5,060 gals., gloss lacquer, Spec. MIL-L-7178A, Amend. 1, (QPL), Bid IFB-155-2659-59B, May 4, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

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STAINLESS

REACTORS — VACUUM PANS STILLS — PRESSURE VESSELS

5020-C 950 Gal. Stainless Lined Vacuum Kettle; 60"x76" with manhole closed top and agitator.

4986 C 12-12 Two Closed Top, Coned Bot. Vessels in Type 316 Stainless 7'x7'6".

4737 H 15 Vert. Closed Top 800 Gal. Reactor; S.S. 51"x118"; 24" Manhole.

4429 C 1 Two Stainless 4600 Gal. Closed Dished Top Vessels; 10'x4'6" with Top entering agitator.

4767 W 1 Harris Stainless Vac. Pan; 6'x16'6"; with coils, barometric condenser, controls and accessories.

3870 M 2 Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pan 3'x10' with Calandria etc.

4627 Mojonnier Stainless Vac. Pan 6'x12' complete with accessories.

3999 V1 Lancaster Rotary Jacketed Reactor Stainless Lined; 50"x17'4" 300 PSI internal 150 PSI Jacket.

4954 T 5 Patterson-Kelley Stainless Extractor or Percolator; 200 gal.; 28"x76"; perf. screen plates.

4871 D 2 Stainless Vertical Deaerator Tanks; good for Vacuum 18"x48"; 55 gal.

4826 N1 Stainless Deaerator Tank; 200 Gal.

5020 A Stainless Vacuum Stills; sizes; 18"x16"; 22"x18"; 28"x28"; 18"x24".

4542 Stainless 60 Gal. ASME Reactor; 20"x34"; coil heated; closed top.

4815 G 3 Stainless Steel Columns; 15"x15' and 8"x10'.

Four Stainless Hor. Tanks 6'x34'; heavy gauge with manhole covers; 7000 gal.

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4840 B 37 S/S Vertical Kettle 1300 Gal. 5'x8'9" with cooling Jkt.; closed manhole top.

4840 B 38 S/S Vertical Kettle 850 Gal. 60"x68".

4886 D 6 S/S Vertical Kettle 500 gal. with S.S. Agitator.

4576 C 5 S/S Cone Bot. Kettle; Jacketed 30"x24 with 36" cone.

Procter & Schwartz Stainless Apron Dryer; 5 Section; 34' long; complete accessories.

STAINLESS MIXERS

4949 D 2 Baker Perkins Lab. Mixer ¼ gal.; Tilting; Disp. arms; S/S.

4689 Baker Perkins S/S Mixer; Jktd. 100 gal. working capacity; with Vacuum cover; 28"x43"x 36"; Tilting.

4305 K 3 Baker Perkins Cascade Mixer in Type 316 Stainless; 3 stage Size 17 Class BS Mixers in Tandem.

4702 B1 J. H. Day Cincinnatus S/S Jacketed Mixer; 300 Gal. with Double Sigma Z Arms.

4514 S 2 Stainless Conical Blender 42"x16" body with 16" cones; 22 cu. ft. or 170 gal. 3 HP.

4831 D 17 Readco Jacketed Ribbon Blender; 10 cu. ft. 18"x48"; 5 HP.

NEW FALCON RIBBON BLENDERS in Stainless Now in Stock; 10, 17, 40 cu. ft. all sizes available on quick delivery.

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Sharples C 27 D-Hydrator in Type 316 Stainless with 40 HP. motor complete.

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8500 Sturtevant S/S Micronizer 30"x3" with Syntron Vibrator.

4551 S 4 Paul O. Abbe Stainless Ball Mill 9 Gal.; 18"x9".

4867 Four Mikro Stainless No. 2 Pulverizers; Rot. Air Lock Feed.

4760 Mikro Atomizers in Stainless Models No 5 and 6.

4472 G2 Fitzpatrick Comminutator Model K 7 with 20 HP motor.

4904 D 1 Fitzpatrick Comminutator Model D in Stainless Steel.

4834 Fitzpatrick Model C Divelling Mill; 2 Rolls each with 9 disc Knives

A. O. Smith Pressure Tanks Stainless Lined; 11,000 Gal. 135 PSI ASME; 10'x18'7".

STAINLESS CENTRIFUGALS

8501 Bird S/S 32"x50" Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifugal; Type 316 with 60 HP motor.

4987 Bird S/S 24"x38" Conical Bowl Cont. Centrifugal; 20 HP.

4593 K1 Bird Cont. Centrifugal Model LB-444; 18"x28"; 200 RPM.

5004 Fletcher 12" Standard 12" Centrifugal.

8503 A.T.&M. 26" Suspended Centrifuge in Type 316 S/S.

4926 Squier 30" Suspended S/S Centrifuge; Perf. Basket; Bottom Dump.

4041 P4 DeLaval Industrial Centrifuge Model AA-00 in Type 316 Stainless; 5 HP XPL motor.

4945 DeLaval Industrial Hermetic Separator V0 244-Type 316 S/S.

4818 Sharples PN14 Super D Canter in Stainless with 10 HP Motor.

4366 Podbielniak Counter Current Solvent Extractor; Multi Stage.

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4576-C1 Struthers Wells S/S Heat Exchanger; 774 sq. ft. with 344 (¾") Tubes; 12 Pass.

4576-C2 Same as above 990 sq. ft. with 440 (¾") tubes.

4551-S2 Whitlock Brine Exchanger in Stainless; 18"x12'4"; having 204 (¾") tubes; 440 sq. ft.

4221 P 1 Whitlock Stainless Heat Exchanger; 2 Pass; 17"x128"; 250 sq. ft.

4576 C3 Horizontal Stainless Condenser; 872 sq. ft. 24"x14' having 384 (⅝") Tubes.

4344 H 4 Stainless Tubular Condenser; 26"x 9'4"; 350 sq. ft.

4000 K1 Vertical Stainless Condenser 16"x 11'10"; 230 (½") S.S. Tubes.

4954 T 3 Patterson-Kelley Stainless Heat Exchanger; 8"x14'; 38 sq. ft.

4726 M 15 Vertical Single Pass S/S Heat Exchanger 13½"x10'4" having 110 (¾" Tubes).

4749 Stainless Sanitary Heat Exchanger; 65 sq. ft. 48 (1") Tubes.

STAINLESS FILTERS

5008 Alsop Stainless Disc Filter with Pump; 200 gal. per hour.

4870 N2 Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 14/S/4 Jacketed; 16"; 200 GPH.

2729 Dorrco Rotary Vac. Filter 6'x3'; 50 sq. ft. in NICKEL.

4692 T ½ Oliver Pre Coat Filters; 3"x2" MONEL Drums; ASME.

5042 M1 Enzinger Vert. Pressure Filter In Stainless Model Ds 18"x36" with 7 S/S. leaves.

4937 U 15 Open Top Stainless Nutsche Filter Tanks; 72"x24".

Two Pfaudler Stainless EVAPORATING DISHES 6' Diameter; ASME Jacketed with or without Agitator.

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4042 K 4 Hersey Rotary Gas Fired S/S Dryer; 5'x26' Counter Current with Burner.

4690 Rotary Stainless Lined Dryer 50"x20' screw feed, Turbo Blower, Oil Burner etc.

4819 M 4 Louisville Stainless Rotary Dryer 30" x28' indirect.

3364 B 2 Squier Rotary Atm. Dryer Type 357 Stainless; 30"x20' with Aerofin heaters.

3853 S 7 Raymond Flash Dryer Type 316 Stainless contacts; alternate available in mild steel.

4621 G Three Stainless Dry-Drums 48"x56".

3303 Drying Roll 32"x52" in Type 316 Stainless; cored shaft.

BUFLOVAK Double Drum Lab. Dryer having two S.S. Rolls 8"x8" in a Vacuum Housing 26"x20" complete.

STAINLESS COLLOID MILLS HOMOGENIZERS — VISCOLIZERS

4510 C1 Marco S/S Homogenizer Model 400; with 10 HP motor.

4827 N3 Cherry Burrell S/S. Homogenizer No. 41 Sanitary or Viscolizer; 1500 GPH; 50 HP.

4852 Premier Colloid Mill Type UB with Stainless Rotor-Stator-5 HP.

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2—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
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2—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
4—Sperry 36" rubber covered Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
4—Sperry 36" cast iron Plate & Frame Filters, 30 chambers.
2—Sperry 42" aluminum Recessed Filters, 36 chambers.
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1—Mikro Pulverizer, 3TH, motor driven.
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1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, 7/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kiln, 3/4" shell riveted, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 50' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
2—Rennenberg 6' x 60' Rotary Kilns, 5/8" shell riveted.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

4—3400 gal. 8' x 8' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 15 HP motors.
1—4000 gal. 10' x 7'6" with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—4500 gal. 9' x 9' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 3 HP motor.
1—5000 gal. 9' x 10' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 15 HP motor.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage, 8'6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—10,500 gal. Horizontal Storage, 10' x 18'.
1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

STEEL TANKS

4—2000 gal. 7' x 7' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 10 HP motors.
1—3000 gal. 8' x 8' with patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—5200 gal. 10' x 9' with Patterson Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

OTHER ITEMS

3—Worthington, I.R. Compressors: 1000, 500 & 365 cfm, 30 psi.
4—Worthington, I.R. Vacuum pumps, 1000 and 500 cfm.
11—Steel Buildings 20' to 80' trusses.
2—Shepard Niles 20 ton Overhead Cranes.
7—Dorr Thickeners; and 16' dia. with Tanks.
15—Nettco WT37, WT27, Agitator Drives, 10 & 15 HP.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
125—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

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6—Struthers Wells 2000 gal. 316 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Reactors.
2—Struthers Wells 1000 gal. 316 S.S. Jacketed Agitated Reactors.
1—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters, 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—Baker Perkins 700 gal. Jacketed Agitated Dissolver.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—20 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 PSI.
1—20,000 gal. 347 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 12' x 23'.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal, with nickel coils.
1—3000 gal. Aluminum Vertical Tank, 6' x 18'.
1—4000 gal. Haveg, vertical Tank, 8' x12'.
1—3000 gal. Aluminum Vertical Tank 6' x 16'.
1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 942, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

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1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perforated basket.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S., underdriven, perforated basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vapor-tite housing.
1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter, 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.
1—Brosites 120 Plate 304 S.S. Dialyzer.

DRYERS

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120", Atmospheric, Double Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', Atmospheric, Single Drum.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 316 S.S., Unused.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.
1—Rotary Kiln, 9' x 130'.
4—Rotary Dryers, 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30'.
2—Link Belt, 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24', 316 S.S., Roto Louvre Dryers.
3—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel Lined Rotary Dryers.
2—Vulcan 7' x 80' Rotary Dryers.
1—Traylor 30" x 18' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP motor.
5—Baker Perkins #15 JIM2, 100 gal. jacketed, sigma blades, 20 HP motors, UNUSED.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
3—1500# Powder Mixers, 7 1/2 HP XP motor.
3—Steel, jacketed Powder Mixers; 225 and 350 cu. ft.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Patterson 5' x 6' Steel Jacketed Ball Mill.
1—HPM 88 ton horizontal Steeping Press.
2—Kent, Ross, 6" x 14" Three Roll Mills.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters: 40" x 84", 60" x 84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Triple Deck.
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10—Nash Vacuum Pumps: H6, L5, L3, TS7, #2, MD572.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1 1/2" to 6".

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STOCK ITEMS

ROTARY DRYERS—KILNS

2—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, 1/2" shell, 3-tire, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—11' dia. x 155' long kiln, Vulcan 3/4" welded shell, Traylor.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, 1/2" dbl. shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, 1/2" dbl. shell, 50 HP M-R.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, hoods, 15 HP M-R.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', 3' x 15'.
2—Dryers: 4' x 12'6" T304 SS,; 3' x 15' everdur metal, shell.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—Spray Dryers, 4' dia., Western Precip., T304 SS, elec. heating.

TANKS

12—4500 gal. Nickel-Clad, 8' dia. x 12' high, vert., 125# WP.
4—3500 gal. Nickel-Clad, 6'6" dia. x 12' high, vert., 190# TP.
1—4000 gal. Aluminum, 67" dia. x 23'9", horiz., 50# WP, UNUSED
1—10,500 gal. T304 SS, 8' x 28'3", horiz., UNUSED.
2—5700 gal. T304 SS, 6'4-1/2", x 24', horiz., UNUSED.
1—3700 gal. T304 SS, 6' x 17'6", Vacuum, internal coils.
1—3400 gal. T304 SS, 6'6" x 16', horiz., dished heads.
2—3000 gal. T 304 SS, 6' x 14', Vacuum, internal coils.
1—2350 gal. T304 SS, 5' x 16', Vacuum, internal coils.
1—2000 gal. T316 SS hopper, 6'9" x 6'9" x 3'8", cone bottom.
8—1750 gal. T304 SS hoppers, 4'5" x 7'4" x 9'2", 235 cu. ft.
1—1400 gal. T316 SS, 5' x 11', Vacuum, ASME 175#.

EVAPORATORS — VACUUM PANS — STILLS — EXCHANGERS

2—Nickel-clad single effect, 400, 250 sq. ft., vert long-tube.
1—Buflovak dbl. effect, T304 SS, 588 sq. ft., vert. long-tube.
1—Stokes Double effect, T316 SS, 236 sq. ft., U-tube.
1—Struthers-Wells calandria, T347 SS, 625 sq. ft., Vacuum.
1—Bartlett-Snow evaporating kettle, 6' dia. st. st., agit.
8—Copper columns: 24" to 60" dia., bubble or tunnel caps.
5—Sanitary vacuum pans, T304 SS, w/coils: 6', 5', 4' dia.
1—Exchanger, 2000 sq. ft., T316 SS, 15# WP tubes, 50# WP shell.
1—Exchanger, 800 sq. ft., T316 SS, 250 WP shell, Vac. tubes.
15—Exchangers, T304 SS, 185 sq. ft., U-tube, ASME 100#, U-tube.
15—STEEL EXCHANGERS: 1445, 1000, 910, 900, 595 sq. ft.
1—Pfaudler 47 sq. ft. glass-lined condenser, jacketed.
1—1400 gal. vacuum still, T316 SS, ASME 175#, 5' dia. x 11' high.

REACTORS — FERMENTERS — KETTLES

1—1400 gal. Reactor, T316 SS, ASME 175#, 20 HP XP agit.
3—750 gal. Fermenters, T304 SS, ASME 30# int. 30# jkt., 10 HP, XP turbine agit.
6—465 gal. reactors, T304 ELC-SS 150# int. 160# jktd.
1—450 gal. reactor, T347 SS, 15# jkt., scraper agit.
2—125 gal. fermenters, T316 SS, ASME 30#, jkt. & int.
1—100 gal. reactor, T304 SS, ASME Vac. int., 75# jkt., UNUSED.
2—Pfaudler 750 gal. G/L reactors, jkt. & agit., impeller agit.
1—Pfaudler 600 gal. G/L reactor, jkt., agit.
5—Pfaudler 500 gal. G/L reactors, 25# int., 75# jkt.
1—Pfaudler 150 gal. G/L reactor, ASME, jkt. & agit.
1—Pfaudler 100 gal. G/L reactor, ASME Vac. int., 75# jkt.
1—Pfaudler 30 gal. G/L reactor, 25# int., 75# jkt. agit.
2—1800 gal. Steel Kettles, 180# jkt., paddle agit., 7" valve.
1—1500 gal. Steel Reactor, ASME 600# int., 150# jkt., 25 HP XP agit.
2—1000 gal. Steel Dissolvers, 20 HP XP agit., jkt.
1—1000 gal. Dopp Kettle, 25 HP agit., jkt., ASME, C.I.

PRESSES

5—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Presses, 25 tons/hr., 75 HP.
7—Stokes tablet presses, Models R, T, DDS-2, RD-4.
7—Dewatering Presses: Davenport #1A, 3A; Louisville 36", 8-roll.
1—Steeping press, HPM 63 ton, 20 x 18, 101" daylight. UNUSED.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
1407 N. SIXTH ST., PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.
Phone: POplar 3-3505

2—OLIVER PRESS. PRECOAT FILTERS, 5'3" x 3'—Type 316 S.S.

7—RIBBON BLENDERS, 2500 gallons, Roller bearings, stuffing boxes.

6—MICRO PULVERIZERS, #2S1, #3D1.

3—CENTRIFUGALS, 40" S.S., Bottom Discharge, Plow.

1—TOLHURST S.S. 26" underdriven.

MACHINECRAFT CORPORATION
800 WILSON AVE., NEWARK 5, N. J.
MI 2-7634

BEST BUY

8' x 10' OLIVER PRECOAT FILTER

Rotary continuous Vacuum with Ingersoll-Rand 22" x 9" Vacuum Pump. Excellent condition.

New price . . . $25,000.00
Our price . . . $12,000.00

ME MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT CO.
123 Townsend St. - San Francisco 7, Calif.

EQUIPONOMICS

HOMOGENIZER — Manton Gaulin, S.S Model 500E, 500 GPH, 5000 PSI.
OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316, 3' x 6 Complete (1954)
TANK—steel, hor. 5'16" 10,000 gal. 10' D x 17'; coil.
EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" S.S. Susp; 40" Rubber Covered.
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
PFAUDLER—G L Kettles 75, 200, 300, 600 gal.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 16".
MIXER, DAY—2½ gal. D.A. Sigma, Jack., Vacuum, 5 H.P.

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
287 Central Ave., Clark, N. J. • Tel. FUlton 1 1103-4

SAVE ON GOOD USED MACHINERY

CENTRIFUGALS—12", 30", 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 Stainless. Also #6.
DRYERS—Allright Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryer.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 80, 60, 50 gal.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel, Alum. & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald, Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
Steel 3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40".
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gals. Jacketed.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40, 150 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. vert. mixer 25 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson etc.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes RD3 Rotary. Also Single & Rotary ⅛" to 3".
TANKS—Stainless, GI, Lined, Steel.
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil, Conveyors.

Partial Listings — Write for Bulletins

STEIN EQUIP'T. CO.
107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
STerling 8-1944

FOR SALE

2—Tolhurst 40" rubber lined suspended centrifuges.
1—Hersey 1½' x 16' hot air rotary dryer.
4—Pfaudler jacketed kettles, 20, 50, 200 and 300 gallons.
3—Stokes rotary tablet presses, RB-2, RD-3, DS-3.
2—Labour stainless steel pumps 6" x 4", 15 HP.
4—Rotex sifters, 20" x 48", 40" x 84", 40" x 120" and 60" x 120".
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, Stainless.
2—Stokes rotary vacuum dryers, 18" x 42" and 30" x 8'.
1—W & P size 3 16 - 150 gallon jacketed double arm mixer.
1—Patterson Kelley 40 cu ft stainless steel twin shell blender.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORP.
52 NINTH STREET, BROOKLYN 15, N. Y. **Phone: HYacinth 9-7200**

OUTSTANDING VALUES

1—PFAUDLER 750 gal., glass lined jacketed & agitated Reactor, 15 HP motor.
1—PFAUDLER 200 gal., G.L. jktd., agitated.
1—COLUMN nickel clad 6'x27', 200 PSI.
1—REACTOR 750 gal. jkt. 300 PSI.
1—COLUMN 72"x30' Type 347 stainless steel, 20 bubblecap trays.
10—AGITATORS 2 HP exp. proof Lightnin' LDG 200 stainless 431 RPM.
3—TOLHURST 40" S.S. Centrifugals, Susp.
2—FLETCHER 40" Steel Centrifugals, Susp.
1—FLETCHER Whirlwind 48" Centrifugal.
1—FLETCHER 30" stainless Centrifugal, Suspended, perforated basket, vaportite.
2—OLIVER 5'3"x3' Precoat Filters 316 stainless steel, vaportite.
2—SHARPLES C-20 S.S. Super-D-Hydrators.
2—SHARPLES PN14 Super-D-Canters S.S. 316.
3—ROTO LOUVRE DRYERS Link Belt steel 502-16, 705-24; stainless 604-24.
4—316 STAINLESS STEEL Condensers, 315 sq. ft., 156—1"x8' tubes; 50PSI shell, 175PSI tubes.
5—CUPRO-NICKEL Heat Exchangers; 177; 346; 1035; 2330; 5200 sq. ft.
25—STEEL Heat Exchangers; 189; 880; 1042; 2060; 3900; 4420 sq. ft.
15—ROTARY KILNS, Dryers, Coolers, 11'x155'; 8'x125'; 8'x100'; 8'8"x70'; 8'x50'; 7'x60'; 6'x50'; 6'x25'; 5'x24'; 4'x25'; 2'x30'.
2—STEAM TUBE DRYERS 6'x50' & 6'x25'.
1—BUFFALO 5'x30' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—50 gal. S.S. Jktd. Agit. Reactor.
1—DRACCO 2600cfm Dust Collector S.S.
1—GAYCO 14' Air Separator.
3—SWENSON-WALKER 24'x20' double spiral jacketed Crystallizers, 2 HP.
2—STOKES DDS-2 Tablet Presses.
1—NIAGARA Stainless Filter, 54 sq. ft.
3—SWEETLAND #10, #12 Pressure Filters, Stainless and steel leaves.
18—SHRIVER, SPERRY 12" to 42" steel, aluminum and wood Filter Presses.
2—RAYMOND #5057 high side mills.
4—RAYMOND 5 roll low side mills.
1—RAYMOND 30" dbl. Whizzer Separator.
10—TYLER-HUMMER Screens, 4'x6', 4'x8'.
1—10,000 gal. Propane Tank 200 PSI.
8—EVAPORATORS, 500 to 15,000 sq. ft.
1—B. & J. #1½ Rotary Cutter 30 HP XP.
1—ROBINSON Style B Cutter 30" knives.
8—JEFFREY Hammer Mills, 15"x8"; 20"x12"; 24"x18"; motor driven.
1—HARDINGE 8'x30" Conical Ball Mill.
4—KOMAREK-GREAVES 27"x23" Briquetting Presses, Feeders & 75 HP motors.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET 0459

HEAT & POWER CO. INC. PROCESS EQPT. DIV.
60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.
310 Thompson Bldg., Tulsa 3, Okla.

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

19—Robinson SS horizontal 255 cu. ft. blenders.

1—Readco SS double arm jacketed vacuum sigma blade mixer, 25 gal.

1—Patterson SS jacketed double arm vacuum sigma blade mixer, 500 gal. complete with motor.

2—Baker Perkins SS double arm sigma blade jacketed mixers, 100 gal.

2—J. H. Day #30 Imperial double arm sigma blade jacketed mixers, 75 gal.

1—Patterson monel 4 cu. ft. double cone blender.

1—Leader SS jacketed double arm sigma blade horizontal blender, 51 cu. ft.

1—Sweetland #3 SS filter, 70 sq. ft.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.

1—Oliver 3' dia. pilot plant filter.

3—Dorco rubber covered 6' x 2' filters.

12—Sweetland #12 filters with SS leaves.

2—Struthers Wells type 316 SS jacketed 3500 gal. reactors, complete with coils, agitators and drives.

8—Alco type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3000 gal. complete with Turbine agitators and drives, 50 psi jacket.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 750 gal.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS 400 gal. jacketed reactors.

1—Aluminum vertical storage tank, 1200 gal.

1—SS horizontal storage tank, 5700 gal.

1—Leader type 347 SS tank, 18000 gal.

1—Nickel storage tank, 4000 gal. 30 psi.

1—Cleaver-Brooks 500 HP package steam generator, 150 psi.

1—Ames 300 HP package steam generator, 150 psi.

1—Swenson SS single effect evaporator, 320 sq. ft.

1—Feinc SS rotary vacuum string filter 3' x 3'.

2—Badger type 316 SS heat exchangers, 600 sq. ft.

15—Davis Engineering type 316 SS heat exchangers, 87, 104, 121, 139 and 170 sq. ft. (NEW).

1—Merco SS centrifuge Model B-9.

4—Tolhurst 40" and 48" rubber covered perforated baskets centrifuges complete with motors.

2—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizers, 3'6" x 12' and 2'6" x 12'.

1—Vulcan SS 4' dia. x 28 trays bubble cap column.

1—Vulcan SS bubble cap column, 3' dia. x 7 trays.

1—Badger SS bubble cap column, 42" x 12 trays.

1—Badger SS bubble cap column, 36" x 8 trays.

1—Link Belt roto louver dryer, Model 1003-30, complete.

1—Sweco SS separator, 4' dia. Model C-2D-8.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

SPECIALS

Pebble Mills: Patterson D 3 x 4' porc.
Pony Mixer: Troy 40 gal. 2-speed.
Reactor: 50 gal. Pfaudler gl. lined, ag.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42".
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st. st., jktd.
Crystallizers: 500 gal. stain. jack., agit.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
Mix-Mullers: Simpson Lab., Porte, #00.
Dewaterers: Davenport model 3A, 3 hp.
3-roll Mills: Day type B 14 x 30" hi-speed.
Write us or call Seeley 8-1431.
Send us a list of your idle machines.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
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"Geared to Serve You"
FILTER PRESSES

Sparkler S/S 1458 Filter-Pump & Motor
Sparkler 18D6 Jacketed Filter
Hercules 36" Pressure Filter
U. S. Stoneware 5/5 gallon Nutsche
Shriver 5"-7"-12"—Cl—4 eye
Sperry 18"—Cl—Center Feed
Sperry 15" Cl—27 Chambers
Shriver 24" Cl—25 Chambers Hyd. closer
Shriver 36" Cl—38 Chambers, closed del.
1 Shriver Stainless Filter Press

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STerling 8-8308

CRUSHERS—Jaw—2¼x3 (new), 9x16 Climax, 16x10 Farrel, 24x13 Farrel, Sturtevant 3 HP cone.

MILLS—Hammer—00 Sturtevant 10 HP, AKB Wms. 25 HP, 3W Mikro 30 HP, #2 Gruendler 40 HP, AKBX Wms. 50 HP, 30 NF Wms. 100 HP, #50 Raymond Imp s. s.

SCREENS—12"x72" S/S Ajax, 3x5 single, 3x10 double, 3x10 double (aluminum) Tyler Hummer, 20"x81" triple, 40x84 double Rotex, Jeffrey 30"x72" w/rectifiers.

MIXERS—16 Gal. Pony, 1 c.f., 20 c.f., 30 c.f. cone, 12 c.f., 22 c.f., 26 c.f. Ribbon—52 c.f. Sturtevant Drum—110 gal. double Sigma, Day.

MILLS—Pebble—Lab Jars (new)—30x36, 36x36, 36x42, 36x48, 72x60, porcelain lined—6'x8' Buhrstone—w/drives.

PACKERS—Valve bag—St.Regis 100LS, 105 FV w/scales—Triangle Auger type—Pneumatic Scale Capper.

FEEDERS — Hardinge — "B" Constant Weight, Draver Rotary, Jeffrey Vibrating 2A.

PUMPS—4" Viking 15HP, 4" Blackmer 25HP (unused), 3" Wilfley Acid, 1" thru 8" Centrifugal, Leiman 105CFM Vacuum

DRYERS — Rotary — 24"x22",33"x18',36"x24' 44"x25', 4'x40', 42"x14' S/S, 12'x24'x90" w/12 trucks, steam—68"x25' Louisville.

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LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

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UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1913

At Bargain Prices

Ross 9" x 24" and 5" x 14" High Speed Three Roll Roller Mills with Stainless Steel water-cooled Rollers.

Colton Model 140 Stainless Steel Single Head Tube Filler, worm type, with Steam Jacketed Agitated Hopper.

Jones Models CMV and CMC Carton Forming and Filling Machines.

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PACKAGING—Pneumatic Scale Lines with Tite Wrap. Palmer Box Forming Machines. Ceco Sealers. Standard Knapp Case Sealers.

WRAPPING—Package Machinery Hayssen, Battle Creek, Scandia, Wrap King. All sizes and models.

OVER 5,000 MACHINES IN STOCK—Mixers, Labelers, Dryers, Fillers, Sifters, Grinders, Cappers, Pulverizers, Packaging Machines, Carton Sealing Machines.

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NEW S.S. HEAT EXCHANGER
Shell and Tube with 390 ¾" I.D. tubes
10' long. Approximately 650 sq ft area.
PRICED TO SELL
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1—Lee 150 gallon S. S. Kettle, 40# jkt.
1—Day Imperial 150 gal. jack. d.a. Mixer.
1—Wolf 200 cu. ft. Ribbon Blender, m.d.
1—American 36x42x84" jack. Sterilizer.
1—Kinney 100 c.f.m. Vacuum Pump, m.d.
1—Robinson 20x48" Gyro Sifter, m.d.
1—1000# S. S. Ribbon Mixer, m.d.
1—Tolhurst 30" S. S. Centrifugal, m.d.
Tablet Machines, Hammer Mills, etc.

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ECH SPECIALS

Buflovak 36" SS one effect Evap., 100 sq. ft.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top.
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump #6, 40 HP motor.
Day 40 gallon Pony Mixer with motor.
Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer; 59" x 78", dbl. door.
BP Jktd. Mixer 100 gal. working cored arms.
Gen. American 42" x 120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Patterson ¾ gal. SS Jktd. Lab Mixer, 2 HP.
2—Mikro's—Bantam & 1SL with 5 HP motor.

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Am. Horiz. Autoclave 42"x48"x96".
Baker Perkins 1 gal. Jack. Mixer, S.S.
2—Gemco 500# Double Cone Blenders.
Stainless Steel Tanks 600 & 1200 gal.
Day 5 x 12 Lab. Roller Mill, M.D.
Fletcher 30" S.S. Sus. Centrifugal.
4—Tolhurst 32" & 40" Sus. Style Centrifugals, 2 speed.

Send for Bulletin A-43.

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THE MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORP.
Newark 12, N. J. TAlbot 4-2050

PRICES LESS THAN YOU WOULD PAY AT AUCTION

4—B. P. 200 gal. Sigma Blade Jacketed Shredders.
1—260 gal. S.S. Reactor, jktd.
2—Ball & Jewell Cutters #2.
6—Link Belt Vibrating Screens 4'x8'.
2—30" Sperry Filters, closed delivery 3 eye, 39-plates, 40-frames.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 33-S-9.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D.

Ball Mills—buhrstone and porcelain lined.
1—Stainless Steel Vert. Tank 3000 gals.
1—Louisville Tube Dryer 6'x35'.
3—New Twin Screw Mixers, 100, 120 and 300 gal.
1—M-G Homogenizer S. S. 125 gph.
2—Crystallizers—one stainless steel jktd.
6—Blackburn Smith Pressure Filters.
4—U. S. Hoffman Filters.
Tanks—all sizes up to 635,000 gallons.

MANY OTHER ITEMS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION, AT RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

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Used Walk-In refrigerator ice box, cork insulated, with compressor and coils. 5½'x5½'. OPD 737.

Three Roll Mill 16x40 slow speed $500.00. Manton Gaullin Dairy Homogenizer—2 stage—400 gph—20 hp—Explosion proof motor Stainless Steel Head newly rebuilt $700.00. Both units currently in operation. OPD 738.

For Sale: 40" and 26" Tolhurst suspended perforated steel Centrifuges; (6) 7500 gal., (6) 4500 gal. lasti-glass lined Tanks; 24"x36", 32" x72", 32"x120", 42"x90", 42"x120" double drum Dryers; 1500 gal. stainless Tank with coils; 750, 1000 gal. stainless Tanks; 150 and 120 sq. ft. stainless Heat Exchangers; 72" dia. single effect stainless Evaporator. Best Equipment Company, 1737 W. Howard St., Chicago 26, Illinois, AMbassador 2-1452.

For Sale: 1 Canco #1 Western S/A Clos. Mach. no end feed. Serial #10828. 1 Canco #1 Western S/A Clos. Mach. with end feed. Serial #10827 Good Working condition. Hogan Industrial Supply Co., 600 Commercial Ave., Garden City, N.Y.

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For Rent: Laboratory and pilot plant fully equipped for R. & D. and small scale production of intermediates and pharmaceuticals. Located in Metropolitan New York. OPD 733.

MACHINECRAFT

Stokes 3 DDS2, 2 DS3.
Baker Perkins, 150 and 100 gal. S.S. 2 arm.
40 HP & 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hydr. tilt.
Blaw-Knox 2 gal. S.S. Autoclave 5,000 lb.
Vulcanizer 60" x 9' 125 lbs.
Sweetland #2 all stainless.
Stainless steel Ball Mill.
Aluminum Condenser 350 square feet.
4-24" Filter Press S.S. Fittings Wood Fr.
1-24" Filter Press open delivery.
2 Proctor & Schwartz finned Drum Driers.
Continuous Stripping Column 2 x 13.
Alum Evaporator Calandria type 1,300 sq. ft.
Banbury Mixer Midget.
Ribbon Blenders. Hydraulic Pumps.

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Dichloro Dimethyl Hydantoin; once-used 55 gallon bung type Aluminum Drums $21.50; Nickel Acetate; Sodium Benzoate Tech.; Calcium Phosphide; Potassium Bicarbonate U.S.P.; N-Hexanol. Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence St., Flushing 54, New York, INdependence 1-4100.

POSITION OFFERED

Coatings Applications Chemist: The man we are looking for may be a paint formulator's chemist preferably with experience in Epoxies, related materials would be acceptable. Detailed knowledge of coatings resin applications required. Applicant will be assigned to our Customer Service Laboratory and initially participate as a working bench chemist so as to become thoroughly familiar with our technical service requirements. A candidate with a B.S. may be considered. Please submit a detailed resume and salary requirements. OPD 739.

POSITION WANTED

Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, sales, purchasing all phases administrative, import-export, 12 years experience, BS chemistry—now employed seek challenging position with medium sized manufacturing company. OPD 740.

REPRESENTATION OFFERED

Paint Salesman or manufacturers representative to develop new line of asphaltic based paints with excellent potential. Should be experienced in this line. No objection to handling similar non-competitive products. Attractive commission arrangement available. OPD 741.

Antifreeze Sales

—Continued from page 4

Corporation; Calcasieu Chemical Corporation; Celanese Corporation of America; Commercial Solvents Corporation; Dow Chemical Company; General Aniline & Film Corp.; Jefferson Chemical Company; The National Carbon Company and Union Carbide Chemicals Company divisions of Union Carbide Corporation; Olin Mathieson Chemicals Corporation; Spencer Chemical Company; Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, and Zerone-Zerex section of E. I. duPont DeNeumours & Co.

WIRE US COLLECT!

Swenson 8' dia., Stainless Steel Spray Dryer with instruments and controls.
Dorrco Filter 14' diameter x 18' face with 7½ HP motor.
U.S. Model #150 Pressure Leaf Filter 150 sq ft S.S. leaves. Lead Lined Tank.
5' x 2'6" Jacketed Steel Ball Mill, 1¼" shell thickness. 25 HP expl prf motor.
Link-Belt 502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer. Fully equipped.
Buflovak Model J Vacuum Tray Dryers. 20 shelves dble door (2)68"x72"x87".

For immediate quote, wire or phone collect—GA 1-1380

ME MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY
123 Townsend St. · San Francisco 7, California

SPECIALS

2—Fuller Pneumatic Systems—capacity 72,000 to 90,000 lbs. per hr. based on 48 lbs. per cu. ft.
1—10" x 42" Nordyke Double Roller Mill—Metal feeder housing. Taxrope drive. Roller chain differential—explosion damper and magnetic separator.
6 Ea.—9" x 24" and 9" x 30" Sprout Waldron double Roller Mills—Style C feeders—Style B drive.
7—Sprout Waldron Perfect Circle Sifters—250 bus. per hr. with 16 mesh phosper bronze wire.
54 and 74 cu. ft. Horizontal ribbon mixers with motors.
2—No. 4 Ingersol Rand centrifugal pumps 600 GPM at 1150 rpm,—25 ft. head with 10 hp CW Exp. proof 440 volt.
No. 2 Ingersol Rand Centrifugal pump 150 GPM at 1150 rpm—50 ft. head with 7½ hp West. Exp. proof 440 volt.
9"—10"—12"—16" Metal Screw Conveyor with troughs, hangers, and ends.

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NEWKIRK ST. & HOLABIRD AVE. BALTIMORE 24, MD.
DI. 2-6606

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33 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kobe
25 bls, Meer Corp, Kobe
149 cs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Leixoes
121 dms, Casablanca
100 bgs, Casablanca
ALUM—230 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ALUMINUM FORMATE—10 dms, Rotterdam
AMBER OIL—1 dm, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
AMINOPYRIMIDINE—10 dms, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM SULFITE—7 dms, Winslow Manley, Liverpool
ANILINE DYES—14 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
2 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
31 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
21 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
91 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
86 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
4 dms, Irving Trust Co, Antwerp
19 dms, Rotterdam
o-ANISIDINE—4 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTIMONY OXIDE—400 bgs, D Hauser, Hamburg
ARABIC GUM—1,000 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
357 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Sudan
ARSENIC TRIOXIDE—1,145 dms, American Firstoline Corp, Marseille
ASBESTOS FIBER—160 bgs, Asbestos Products Corp, Lourenco Marques
4,800 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
104 bgs, Asbestos Products Corp, Durban
3,700 bgs, Port Elizabeth
534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
7,971 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Fremantle
BABASSU OIL—370 tons, E F Drew & Co, Sao Luiz Maranhao
BALL CLAY—1,350 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
BARBASCO POWDER—3,177 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
BARIUM CHLORIDE—150 bgs, Venice
630 bgs, Hamburg
BARIUM PEROXIDE—13 dms, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, London
BARIUM SULFATE—225 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, Southampton
BAY OIL—1 dm, Port of Spain
BEESWAX—50 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
17 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
76 blks, Koster Keunen, Assab
100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Santos
50 blks, Frank B Ross, Lisbon
65 bgs, Puerto Plata
28 bgs, Buenaventura
BENZOIN GUM—20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tuticorin
BERGAMOT OIL—4 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Marseille
132 cs, Messina
BILE—10 dms, George Uhe Co, Barranquilla
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—9 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Callao
6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
20 dms, Manaus
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Belem-Para
BRUCINE SULFATE—1 cs, Regal Shipping Co, London
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Calcutta
CADMIUM—50 cs, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
100 cs, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Lobito
CALCIUM CARBONATE—360 bgs, J T Baker Chemical Co, London
1,300 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Avonmouth
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—30 dms, Genoa
CALCIUM NITRATE—700 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Oslo
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,000 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CALCIUM PLUMBATE—5 dms, Liverpool
CALCIUM SILICURE—176 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
CALCIUM TUNGSTATE—48 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
CANANGA OIL—2 dms, J Manheimer, Penang

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2 dms, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—880 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, P H Petry, Copenhagen
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, ACTIVATED—4 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—10 bgs, Tic Chemicals, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—20 cs, Wm E Martiin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
20 cs, Calcutta
CARNAUBA WAX—808 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahyba
437 bgs, F Henjes, Parnahyba
375 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Parnahyba
113 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Parnahyba
150 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Parnahyba
135 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Natal
245 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,644 bgs, A J mills & Co, Auckland
900 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, A J Mills & Co, New Plymouth
7,600 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
150 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gydnia
218 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Kristiansund
4,753 bgs, Auckland
2,000 bgs, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
637 bgs, Hamburg
CASSIA—2,249 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
CEDAR OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Casablanca
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, C Czarinkow, Bombay
174 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
87 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
CETYL BROMIDE—6 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,012 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
50 bls, Colombo
CLOVE—510 bgs, Mombasa
CLOVE OIL—7 dms, Mombasa
COALTAR BASES—53 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Manchester
COALTAR DYES—11 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
22 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
7 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
11 dms, Caldwell & Co, Hamburg
9 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
101 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
44 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
116 dms, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—200 tons, P J Hanrahan, Rotterdam
800 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Aarhus
606 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
501 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Copenhagen
260 tons, Rotterdam
CODLIVER—75 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Kristiansund
CODLIVER OIL—50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
70 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Kristiansund
303 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
7 dms, Hekman Meeter Co, Rotterdam
COD OIL—100 dms, Brown Bros, Hamburg
COPAIBA BALSAM—16 dms, H Weber & Co, Manaus
25 dms, Irving Trust Co, Manaus
15 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—166 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
CORIANDER SEED—1,907 bgs, Casablanca
CORN STARCH—400 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
2,158 bgs, Rotterdam
325 bgs, Antwerp
CORNMINT OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—80 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Liverpool
216 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
25 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
46 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
CUBE ROOT—853 bls, S B Penick & Co, Iquitos
795 bls, Rubber Corp of America, Iquitos
CURARE—16 cs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, D F Young, Nagoya
123 cs, Takoradi
100 cs, Havre
DEGRAS—19 dms, W J Byrnes, Nagoya
117 dms, N I Malmstrom, Fremantle
56 dms, First National Boston, Fremantle
56 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Fremantle
12 dms, Basque Chemical Co, Fremantle
64 dms, H A Gogarty, Fremantle
84 dms, Robinson Wagner Co, Fremantle
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
21 dms, Chemical Bank, Melbourne
54 dms, Croda Inc, Antwerp
120 dms, Trades Service Corp, Bremen
51 dms, Croda Inc, Bremen
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Bestick Adhesives Inc, Rotterdam
25 bgs, S S Stafford Inc, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
1,500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DICHLORPROPIONIC ACID—1 cs, Amchem Products, Hamburg
DILL SEED—87 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
EARTH COLORS—60 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Antwerp
560 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Avonmouth
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—100 bls, Meer Corp, Leixoes
EUCALYPTUS OIL—5 dms, Polaks Frutal Works, Melbourne
36 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lisbon
28 dms, J Berlage, Sydney
EUCALYPTUS WOOD EXTRACT — 2,000 bgs, Crystal Extract & Chemical Co, Fremantle
FENUGREEK SEED—150 bgs, Casablanca
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Marubeni Iida Co, Yokohama
6 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
3 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
2 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Yokohama
GALL, OX—4 dms, J M Rodgers Co, Port Adelaide
7 dms, J M Rodgers Co, Sydney
13 dms, Wilson & Co, Santos
GALLNUTS—160 bgs, J P Morgan, Lattakia
GAMMA ACID—22 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Kobe
GELATIN—200 bls, United Hat Fur Cutting Co, Leghorn
100 bgs, Bank of N Y, Copenhagen
544 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
460 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Antwerp
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
GINGER—160 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, R Webb & Co, Cochin
560 bgs, Murwal Inc, Apapa
378 bgs, J O'Connell, Apapa
295 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
86 bgs, G Rawlinson, Apapa
[illegible] bgs, Apapa
[illegible] bgs, Cochin
GL[illegible] bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
[illegible] Vennaux Co, Rotterdam
[illegible] bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
GLUE STOCK—210 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barranquilla
871 bls, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Superior Graphite Co, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GUAR GUM—6,592 bgs, Mitchel Beck & Co, Karachi
GYPSUM—199 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
HEXACHLOROETHANE—85 bbls, American Firstoline Corp, Marseille
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—12 dms, Liverpool
INDIGO—192 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—176 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
KARAYA GUM—122 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
676 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
563 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
60 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay
531 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
123 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—766 bgs, Lagos
LACTALBUMIN—1,600 bgs, Auckland
LACTIC ACID—50 dms, A Millner & Co, Liverpool
LEMON OIL—2 cs, National City Bank, Messina
LOCUST BEAN GUM—300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Liverpool
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
270 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
MACE—30 cs, Singapore
MAGNESITE—1,760 bgs, Cochin
MAGNESIUM ALUMINATE—7 dms, Ayerst Lab, Hamburg
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
51 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—2 bbls, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK—1,445 bgs, Bank of N Y, Kilwa Masoko
2,133 bgs, Chemical Bank, Kilwa Masoko
MARJORAM LEAVES—108 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
MENTHOL—20 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
100 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
MERCURY—30 flks, Hanover Bank, Tampico
METALLIC SODIUM—7 cs, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—400 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
300 dms, Hamburg
MONTAN WAX—50 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—400 bgs, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Assab
MYROBALANS—1,624 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—200 bgs, First National Chicago, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—3,571 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—18 dms, Chemore Corp, Genoa
1.4-NAPHTHOQUINONE—600 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Kobe
NICOTINE SULFATE—10 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Liverpool
8 dms, Conray Products Co, Rotterdam
NIGER SEED—470 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Massawa
235 bgs, Kellogg Seed Co, Massawa
176 bgs, R T French, Massawa
OJEFICIN POWDER—10 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLIBANUM GUM—100 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Aden
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, First National Cincinnati, Seville
41 dms, S A Laraja, Genoa
504 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Genoa
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
22 bgs, M Schmidt, Salvador
PALMAROSA OIL—2 dms, Roubchez Inc, Bombay
3 dms, National City Bank, Bombay
3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Marseille
PALM OIL—813 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—327 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
354 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Matadi
714 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—22 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Matadi
22 cs, Salentine & Co, Matadi
50 hf chts, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
40 hf chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
20 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
10 cs, Rohner Gehrig, Mombasa
67 cs, Mombasa
14 cs, Matadi
PAPRIKA—500 bgs, Casablanca
200 bgs, Rijeka
PATCHOULI OIL—8 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
PEARL ESSENCE—45 cs, Mearl Corp, Kobe
PECTIN—110 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—560 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
560 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
980 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
350 bgs, M J Golombeck, Singapore
210 bgs, Overseas Produce Corp, Singapore
140 bgs, S Czarinkow, Singapore
280 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
240 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
168 bgs, Mac Albert Co, Singapore
2,000 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Pandjang
80 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore
1,610 bgs, Singapore
160 bgs, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—204 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
20 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
25 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Kobe
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Kobe
151 bgs, Mombasa
PEPPER, WHITE—140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
140 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
280 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—150 bbls, International Selling Corp, Marseille
m-PHENYLENEDIAMINE—10 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
PHENYL TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE — 4 dms, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc, Hamburg
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—688 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Naples
POLLACKLIVER OIL—200 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
165 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—500 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Kobe
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—400 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
124 bgs, P H Petry, Copenhagen
134 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—100 dms, Hamburg
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—123 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
330 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—211 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Matadi
40 dms, Mombasa
PYRIDINE—10 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
PYRITES—205 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
4,270 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,100 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
12,575 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
1,442 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
1,302 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
1,076 bgs, Buenos Aires
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Trieste
SAGE OIL—2 dms, Kolon Trading Co, Hamburg
SEEDLAC—3,100 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—1,333 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Salvador
SHARKLIVER OIL—18 dms, Collett Week Corp, Montevideo
SHELLAC—66 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
454 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
400 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—120 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—1,100 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
280 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
SODIUM FLUORIDE—85 dms, Liverpool
SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—10 dms, Liverpool
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE—80 dms, Toms River Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
22 dms, Rohner Gehrig, Rotterdam
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—400 bgs, Rotterdam
50 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Copenhagen
STARCH—600 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
SULFUR, CRUDE—1,300 tons, Armour Fertilizer Works, Coatzacoalcos
6,100 tons, Dixon Chemical & Research Inc, Coatzacoalcos
TALC—12,520 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, ANATASE—2,205 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
1,600 bgs, Genoa
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, ANATASE & RUTILE—1,200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
dl-a-TOCOPHEROL ACETATE—1 cs, Tuteur Bio-Chemicals, Rotterdam
TRAGACANTH GUM—60 bgs, Duvekot & Duffy, London
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—350 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
450 dms, Venice
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—560 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
UREA, SYNTHETIC—3,999 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Cristobal
10 cs, L A Champon & Co, Cristobal
10 cs, Gillespie & Co, Cristobal
29 cs, Mombasa
VETIVER OIL—1 dm; Marie Ville Inter Rotterdam
2 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Port Au Prince
ZINC CHLORIDE—15 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
ZINC OXIDE—60 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Antwerp
400 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Liverpool
1,764 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Havre

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—60 cks, N Trotter Co, Glasgow
ANTIMONY OXIDE—400 bgs, Glasgow
ANTIMONY REGULUS—91 cs, Rijeka
ARGOLS—500 bgs, Allen Forwarding Co, Lisbon
500 bgs, Allen Forwarding Co, Leixoes
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Manchester
CASEIN—500 bgs, National Casein Co, Gdynia
FERRIC CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Copenhagen
FISHLIVER OIL—65 dms, J H Faunce, Yokohama
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,247 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEXANOL—44 dms, Hamburg
MAGNESITE—1,633 tons, Split
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—200 cs, Darlington Chemicals Inc, Glasgow
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,063 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SODIUM ANTIMONIATE—500 bgs, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
SODIUM NITRATE—4,000 tons, Guaranty Trust

San Francisco

CALCIUM NITRATE—10,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CARDAMOM—10 cs, California Commodities Corp, Cochin
CASEIN—200 bgs, First Spice Co, Amsterdam
CETYL STEARYL ALCOHOL—441 bgs, American Alcolac Corp, Yokohama
COCONUT OIL—430 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
250 tons, Cargil Inc, Tabaco
300 tons, Toftman Corp, Tabaco
200 tons, Cargill Inc, Sipin
COPRA CAKE—3,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
CORIANDER SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, H B Fuller, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Amsterdam
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
GINGER—80 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Cochin

Advertisers Index

Alan Wood Steel Company..... 44
Allied Chemical Corporation—Plastics & Coal Chemicals Division..... 43
Allied Chemical Corporation, Solvay Process Division..... 21
American Agricultural Chemical Co..... 1
American Lignite Products Co..... 52
American Mineral Spirits Company..... 64
American Potash & Chemical Corporation.. 27
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc..... 52
Armour Chemical Division, Armour & Company..... 53
Armour Pharmaceutical Company..... 46
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co..... 36
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co..... 1
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc..... 62
Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp..... 17, 33, 34
Bedford Chemical Corporation..... 34
Beer, E. H., & Co., Inc..... 62
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc..... 34
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc..... 32
Bios Laboratories, Inc..... 49
Blockson Chemical Company..... 32
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co..... 35
Bowman, Charles, & Co..... 48
Brill Equipment Company..... 59
Brode Corporation, The..... 54
Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division..... 64
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp..... 60
Chemical Service Corp..... 34, 62
Chemical Solvents, Inc..... 64
Chemsol, Inc..... 62
Ciba Company, Inc..... 44
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation 13, 32
Commercial Solvents Corporation..... 6
Coupe, Robert A..... 33
Cowles Chemical Company..... 64
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company..... 39
Dow Chemical Company, The.... 33, 37, 38, 47
Dunkel, Paul A., & Company, Inc..... 49
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., (Inc.).... 44
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co..... 36
Eastman Chemical Products, Inc..... 15, 55
Emery Industries, Inc..... 52
Enjay Company, Inc..... 11
Equipment Clearing House, Inc..... 61
Fezandie & Sperrle..... 56
Filter Fabrics, Inc..... 56
First Machinery Corp..... 58
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc..... 50
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc..... 50
Gane's Chemical Works, Inc..... 47
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc..... 61
Gitlan, Charles, & Co., Inc..... 34
Grace Chemical Company, Division of W. R. Grace & Co..... 55
Greeff, R. W., & Co..... 1, 48
Gross, A., & Company..... 52
Gulf Oil Corporation..... 45
Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc.. 40
Harshaw Chemical Co., The..... 40, 49
Heat & Power Co., Inc..... 60
Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation..... 25
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc..... 31, 51
Hooker Chemical Corporation..... 33
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 50
International Hormones, Inc..... 48
International Petrosolvents, Inc..... 40
International Testing Laboratories, Inc..... 41
Jasper Machinery Company, Inc..... 61
Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc..... 39
Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company..... 43
Koppers Company, Inc., Chemicals and Dyestuffs Division..... 22
Koppers Company, Inc., Tar Products Division..... 42
Lawler Company..... 61
Lebanon Chemical Co..... 36
Lever Brothers Company..... 40
Loeb, H., & Son..... 61
Loeb Equipment Supply Co..... 61
Lucidol Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Incorporated..... 39
Mac-Lac Company, Inc., The..... 46
Machinecraft Corp..... 60
Machinery & Equipment Company....60, 61, 62
Machinery & Equipment Corp., The..... 61
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 50
Manion Steel Barrel Company..... 35
Meer Corporation..... 49
Merck & Co., Inc..... 35
Metalsalts Corporation..... 48
Michel, M., & Company, Inc..... 64
Mississippi Lime Company..... 34
Mobil Oil Company, Division of Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc..... 56
Mutual Citrus Products Company..... 19
National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation..... 8
National Casein..... 56
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co..... 16
New Jersey Zinc Company, The..... 41
Nylos Trading Co., Inc..... 48
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Chemicals Division..... 38, 40
Oronite Chemical Company..... 57
Peerless Oil & Chemical Corp..... 64
Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Industrial Division..... 1
Pennsylvania Refining Company..... 29
Penola Oil Company..... 24
Perry Equipment Corp..... 60
Pharmacaps, Inc..... 46
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc..... 37
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co..... 45
Plastics and Coal Chemicals Division, Allied Chemical Corporation..... 43
Potash Company of America..... 36
Prior Chemical Corporation..... 1
Process Plants Service, Inc..... 60
Procter & Gamble Co..... 40
Publicker Industries, Inc..... 39
Rambach Chemical Company..... 62
Raney Catalyst Co..... 39
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 33
Republic Chemical Corp..... 33
Republic Steel Corporation..... 43
R.I.T.A. Chemical Corporation..... 54
Richmond Mica Corp..... 57
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc..... 48
Ross, F. H., & Co..... 33
Foster D. Snell, Inc..... 64
Spencer Chemical Company..... 35
Starr, Frederick, Contracting Company.... 62
Stein Equipment Co..... 60
Sunkist Growers, Inc..... 23
Sussman, Louis, Inc..... 62
Taconic Natural Oils Co..... 51
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc..... 34
Turner, Joseph, & Co..... 57
Ungerer & Co..... 50
United Ultramarine & Chemical Co..... 56
Union Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation..... 2
Union Standard Equipment Co..... 61
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation Pacific Coast Borax Company Division..... 1
U. S. Steel Corp..... 44
van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc..... 51
Ventura Processors..... 18
Vitamerican Corporation..... 49
Warwick Wax Division, The Western Petrochemical Corporation..... 54
Western Condensing Co..... 20
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc..... 54
Wolf, Bill, Inc..... 61
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation..... 39
Zink & Triest Co..... 51

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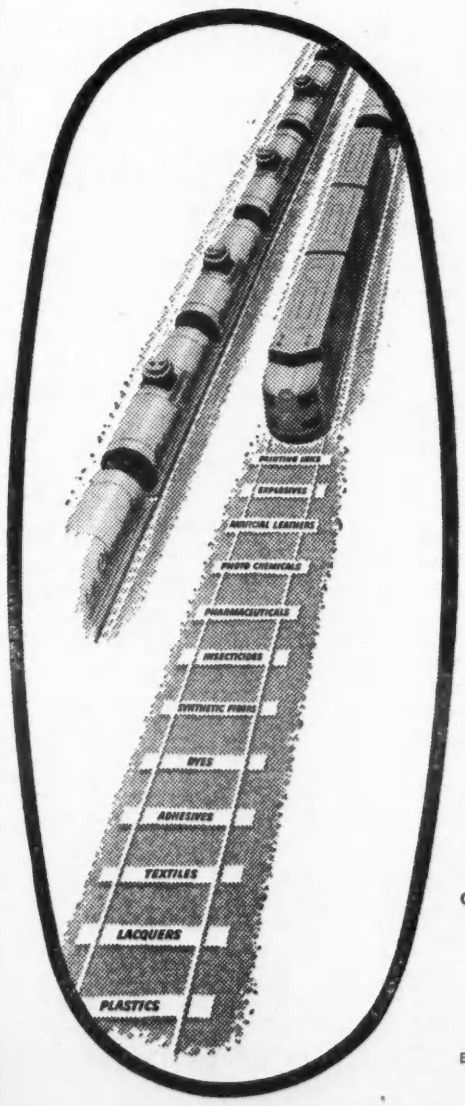

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